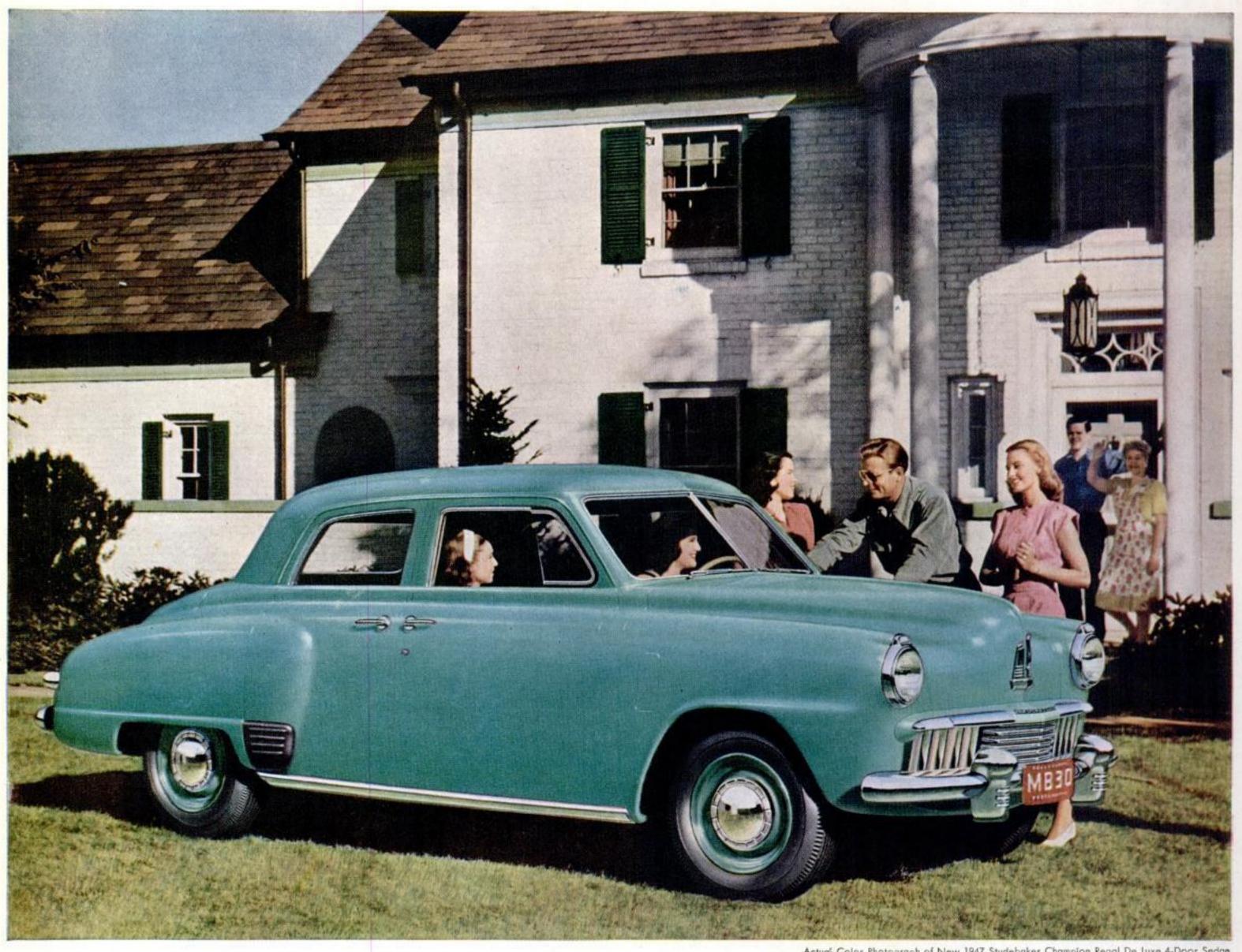


JULY 8, 1946 13 CENTS
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION \$5.50



Sweet and low...a melody in metal ... the completely new 1947 Studebaker



Here's the 1947 Studebaker Commander Regal De Luxe Coupe for five — Like all Studebakers, it's a standout in operating economy. Both Champion and Commander models are available in 4-door and 2-door sedans, 3-passenger and 5-passenger coupes. Alluring new 1947 convertibles are coming shortly.

THIS is it—the 1947 car that you've been hoping someone would build a car even finer than you dreamed of.

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NEW! For the salad trick, French chefs use MOTT'S DISTILLED WHITE VINEGAR

 Now - discover this trick of wise French chefs-glorify your salads with crystal-clear white vinegar!

Let Mott's Distilled White Vinegar

enhance the garden-tangy goodness of each vegetable! See how its subtle zing points up natural flavors!

Mellowed in wood-like that famous

favorite, Mott's Pure Cider Vinegar! Try them both! And be sure to ask your grocer for the new one today-Mott's Distilled White Vinegar!

MOTT'S CHEFS' SALAD DRESSING

What you need:

- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 3/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon dry mustard
- ¼ teaspoon paprika

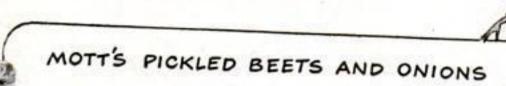
What you do:

Combine sugar, salt, mustard, paprika, and garlic in a bottle or shaker. Add Mott's Distilled White Vinegar-so subtle and delicately flavored. Add oil.

1 clove garlic, if desired 1/4 cup Mott's Distilled White Vinegar 1/2 cup salad oil

Shake thoroughly. Sprinkle on salad just before serving. Then, see how those greens sparkle! See how your family cheers! They'll want more and more!

The second secon



What you need:

- 3 cups quartered cooked beets 1/2 cup sliced onions
- 1 cup Mott's Pure Cider Vinegar or Mott's Distilled White Vinegar

What you do:

Combine vinegar, pickling spices, sugar, salt, and pepper. Pour vinegar mixture over beets and onions. See how heavenly tangy-how gloriously fragrant

- 2 teaspoons mixed pickling spices
- 2 teaspoons sugar
- ¾ teaspoon salt 1/s teaspoon pepper

it is-thanks to Mott's mellowed-in-wood Vinegar, Allow to stand 24 hours before using. Serve cold. M-m-m-my! How you'll love this luscious treat!

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Keep a handy cruet full of Mott's Vinegar within easy reach of all who love flavor at its best. Mott's Vinegar adds to the enjoyment of so many vegetables! On red cabbage, string beans, spinach! It's supreme!

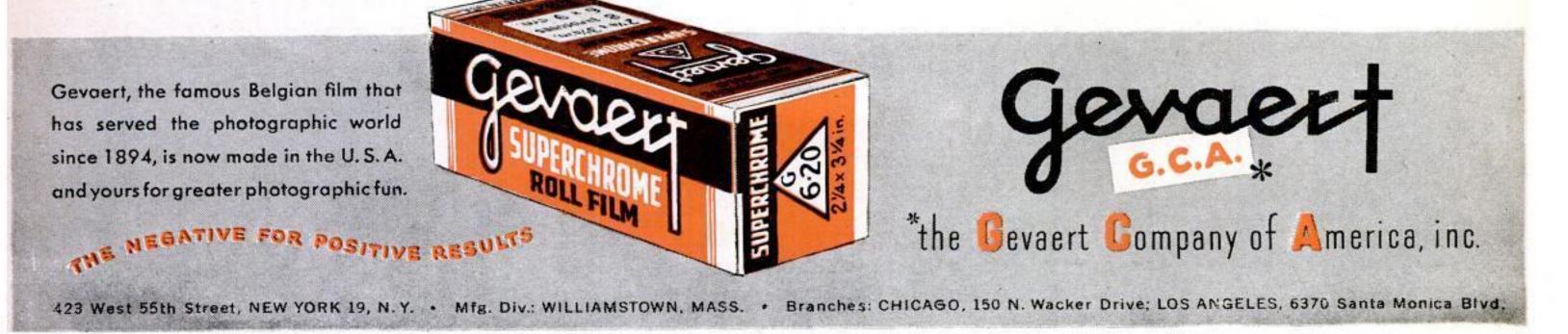
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FINE VINEGARS

TRY ALL THESE FINE MOTT PRODUCTS Mott's Apple Juice . Mott's Apple Cider Mott's Apple Sauce

Mott's Jellies and Sunsweet Prune Juice





This One



Prize Sap: And how sappy he looks with his hair

plastered down with greasy goo. He-men like to take a poke out of gigolos like this! If only the poor dope would try Kreml. It keeps hair looking handsome, so lustrous - yet so MASCULINE. Kreml never leaves hair looking or feeling oily or greasy.



a pleasure! Kreml makes tangled, wind-tossed hair so easy to comb. Scalp so clean, cool, refreshed. Keeps dry "sun-baked" hair neatly groomed all day. Just notice how the 'slick-chicks' go for your Kreml-groomed hair!

· Ask for Kreml Hair Tonic at your barber shop. Buy a bottle at any drug counter. Use Kreml daily for a cleaner scalp - for better-groomed hair.

KREML-Hair Tonic

A product of R. B. Semler, Inc.

Keeps Hair Better-Groomed Without Looking Greasy-Relieves Itching of Dry Scalp — Removes Dandruff Flakes



LETTERSTO THE EDITORS

EXISTENTIALISM

Sirs:

I liked LIFE's article on existentialism (June 17) very much, but I wonder if everybody really sees the menace of such philosophical distortion. I am just an uninspiring GI, yet I know that such tripe and stonehearted philosophies are blights on everything that every "living" (not "existing") individual is fighting for. Furthermore it is just a weak-kneed and cheap vogue and, in my opinion, should be outlawed as a definite crime. It's plain and morbid murder! What's the matter with Sartre and his lowgrade intellectual followers? What's the matter with us for letting such bunk "exist"?

JOHN HALL CUSHMAN Columbia, S.C.

THE PIGTAIL SET

Sirs:

"The Pigtail Set" (LIFE, June 17) is silly. Our set has much more sense. For exercise we go horseback riding, swimming, exploring and bicycling. We don't jump rope. That's for drips.

Screaming in the movies is terrible. Haven't they any pity for the people who came to see the movie?

If you eat at a soda fountain about three or four times a week you get all out of sorts and money. I mean you get all out of sorts because you're so fat you can't do anything.

I hate to dine out because you have

to be polite.

They can make pretty good faces but I think maybe they could try to make them crazier. We can. I'm 11 years old and sort of the leader of our

GAIL SCOTT

New Haven, Coan.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

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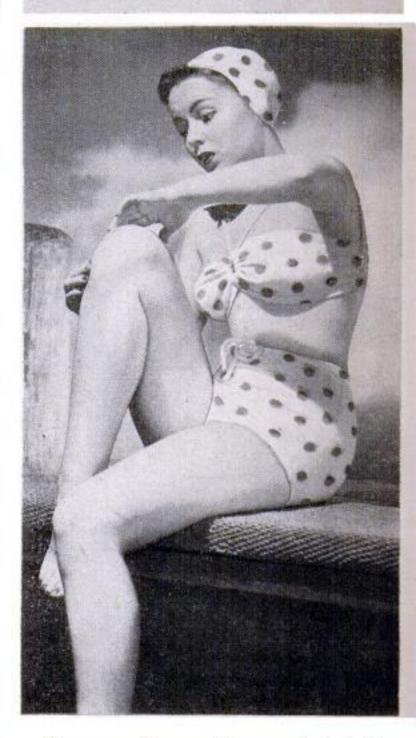
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LIFE July 8, 1946

Volume 21

Never neglect a knee scratch

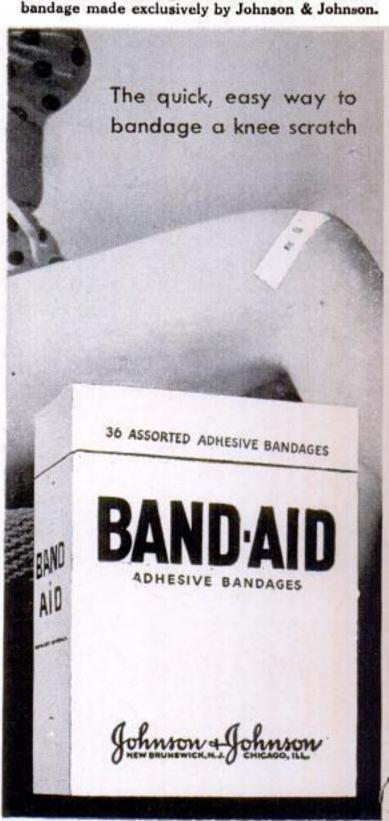


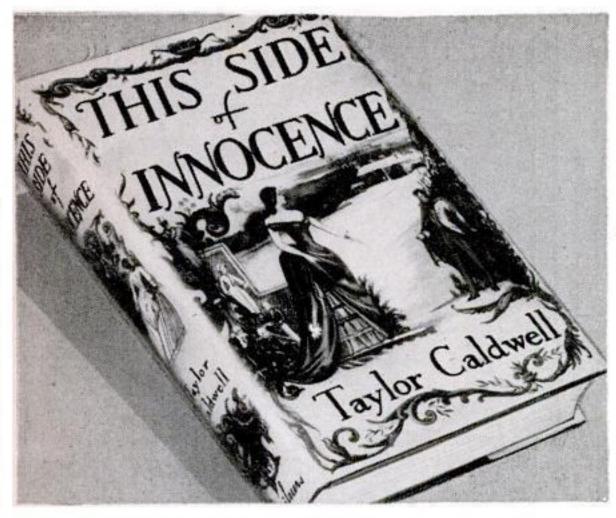
Any scratch can become infected. Never take a chance!

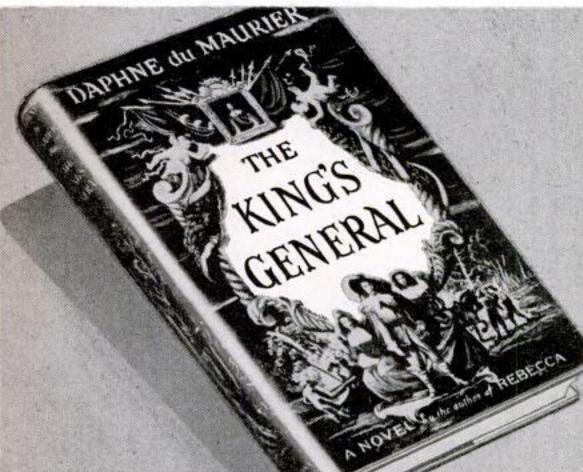
Cleanse the scratch properly. Then put on a BAND-AID* - the Johnson & Johnson adhesive bandage. It comes to you sterile; keeps out dirt; helps prevent infection, avoid irritation.

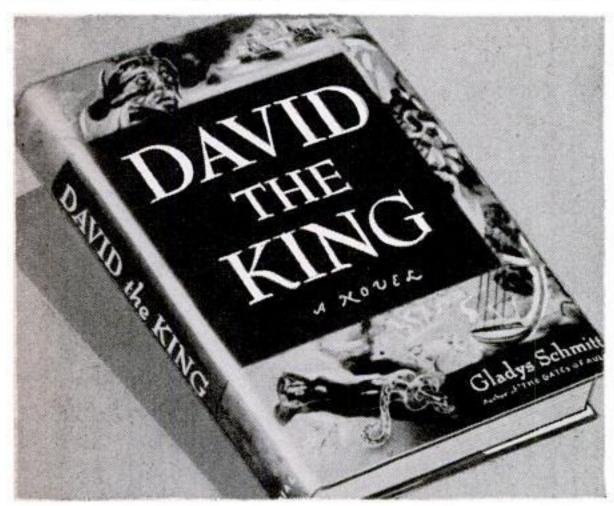
Four times as many doctors recommend BAND-AID as any other readymade adhesive bandage. Keep one box at home - one where you work.

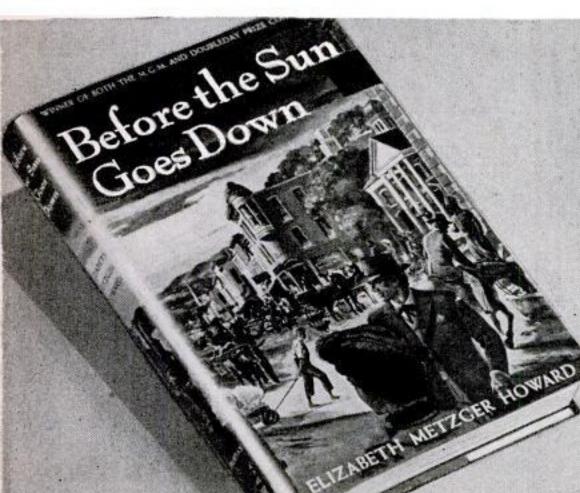
*BAND-AID is the Reg. Trade-mark of the adhesive













"THIS SIDE OF INNOCENCE"

Which is worse — marriage without love, or love without marriage? Beautiful Amalie braved them both, and alternately lived in ecstasy and despair. This is the dramatic novel which zoomed to the very top of best-seller lists within a month, which was purchased for motion pictures for what may be the highest price ever paid! Says the Philadelphia Inquirer: "A masterful piece of story-telling . . ." Publisher's price, \$3.00.



"THE KING'S GENERAL"

By Daphne du Maurier

Richard Grenvile was a bold, charming, auburn-haired scoundrel—Honor Harris a slip of a girl who did not know what love meant. On the day they were to be married, a cruel fate tore them apart—forever, it seemed. But for years thereafter, with every reason to be crushed, Honor showed the stuff of which a woman's heart is sometimes made! By the famous author of "Hungry Hill," "Rebecca," "Frenchman's Creek," and other sensational best-sellers. "Stirring reading . . ." — N. Y. Herald Tribune. Publisher's price, \$2.75.



"DAVID THE KING" By Gladys Schmitt

Gladys Schmitt's passionate new novel is the turbulent story of one of history's most honored, yet most tragic of all men. David's was a tortured life of strange and terrible ambitions, violent lusts, confused, bitter love affairs, and grievous loneliness of heart - until the deep, sudden love of a compassionate woman transformed him into a magnificent leader of his people. "It is a stalwart and beautiful contribution to the literature of our time."-N. Y. Times. Publisher's price,



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By Elizabeth Metzger Howard As he watched her play, the beloved doctor of the town knew he desired this beautiful woman as much as life itselfyet he was bitterly aware that the peace of the whole community depended on his denial of that love. A warm, deeplymoving story of the nice and not-so-nice people in a small town. Winner of \$145,000 in prizes before publication! Says the Saturday Review: "... great warmth and sensitivity, a deep and genuine feeling for these people . . ." Publisher's price,

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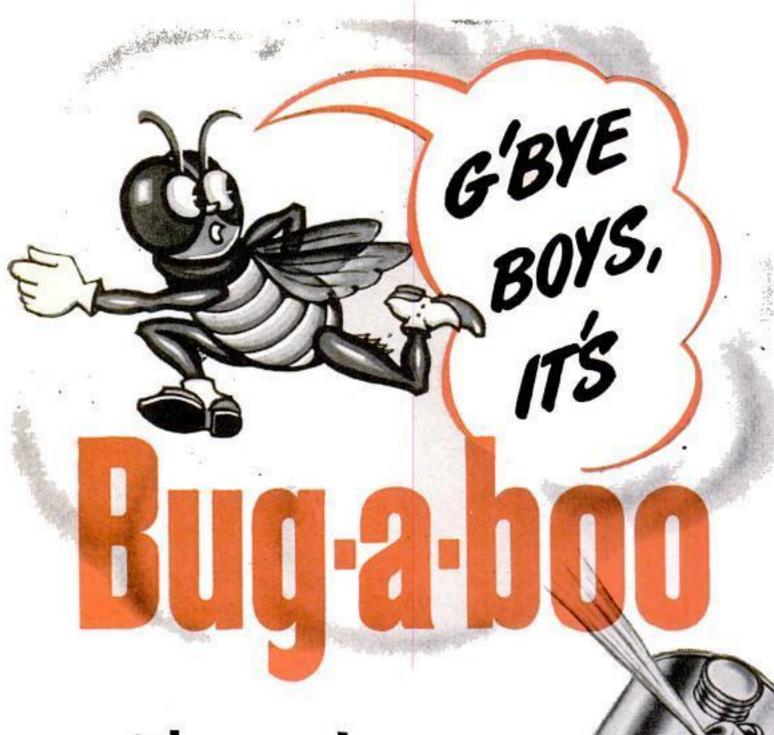
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

CONTINUED-

Sirs:

. . . It did my weary 17-year-old heart good to realize that there still breathe female creatures who hardly realize the male sex exists, eat tuttifrutti sundaes with reckless disregard for their figures and still get a kick out of dancing in the parlor with their brothers!

ELEANOR HOWELL

Escondido, Calif.

Sirs:

... My 12-year-old sister is still very much one of the set and I cannot get a decent program for her listening to so-called soap operas. She is a



virtual slave to them and I think other boys and girls my age, which is 16, will agree with me that parents can see only the little sister's side of things. . . .

JAMES M. JENNINGS

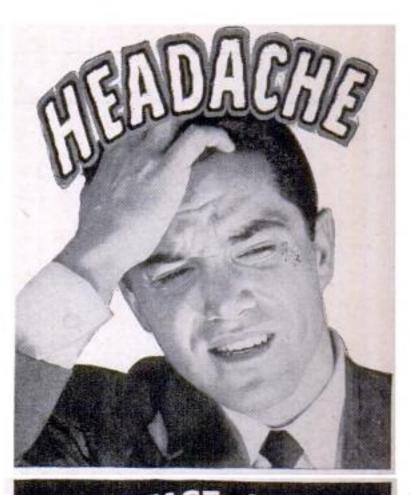
Martinsville, Va.

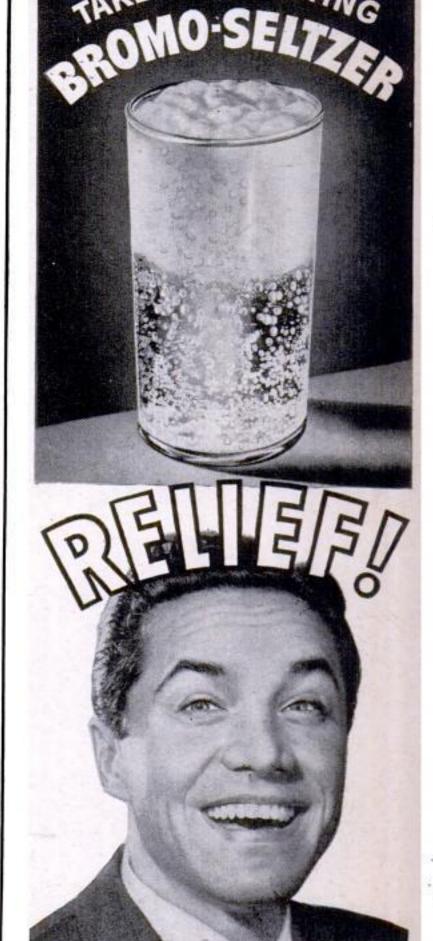
Sirs:

Your article, "The Pigtail Set," gives an accurate picture of an important group in American life—as seen by an outsider! Your cataloguing of details in the pigtailer's world is excellent. But I wonder if the pigtailers themselves would not be a bit surprised by your designation of 10year-olds as the "happiest and bestadjusted group of citizens in the country."

Parents, as well as other adults, I think, are inclined to oversimplify the pigtailer's problems of adjustment merely because at this age a girl presents fewer difficulties of physical care or discipline to mamma and daddy. But many a pigtailer senses this temporary lessening in the urgency of concern for her and writes in to our counseling column that mother doesn't love her any more-or anyway, not as much as she does little brother and teen-age sister. . . . Parents might profit by being told that sometimes - though by no means always-an excessive devotion to ice-cream sundaes is a compensation for not feeling loved whether the feeling be entirely unjustified or not, or that a desire to read the more sensational comics constantly, to the exclusion of everything else, indicates aggressive tendencies toward the family, which can profit by this release but need more real outlets, too. . . .

As I read your article, I wondered just what would emerge if LIFE had considered the pigtailer's view of daddies. There's no doubt that LIFE's editors would be viewed as leading a wonderfully simple life. Why shouldn't you, unharassed by arithmetic tests, "snooty" girl friends, book satchels not approved by the "set," hair that straggles, daddies who tease and impose unfair bedtimes. Certainly daddies must be the





Any time you want fast relief from headache, take Bromo-Seltzer. For sixty years, Bromo-Seltzer has been fighting ordinary headaches these three ways:

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

SELTZER

READACHES

MEURALGIA

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SO MUCH EXCITEMENT...

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

- CONTINUED -

"happiest and the best-adjusted group of citizens in the country."

SALLIE SEWELL Editor

Polly Pigtails New York, N.Y.

HOTEL FIRE

Sirs:

Praise to LIFE for its splendid story on Chicago's La Salle Hotel fire (June 17). But when you say, "The Chicago Fire Department arrived 20 minutes later," after the discovery of the blaze in the Silver Lounge, why not give the reason in fairness to the C.F.D.?

I've responded to a good many alarms with the Chicago Fire Department. Neither the Chicago department nor any other department I know of would require 20 minutes' time to appear at any fire. Why not call it a delayed alarm and tell your readers that it was only a matter of about 45 seconds before the Chicago fire apparatus was at the La Salle, after someone had sense enough to turn in an alarm. . . .

Rod A. Porter Chief

Fire Department Portage, Wis.

◆ As LIFE said, the Chicago Fire Department charged La Salle Hotel employes with trying to put the fire out themselves before calling the fire department. The first fire trucks arrived less than five minutes after the alarm was sent.—ED.

KYOTO'S SHRINES

Sirs:

In your story, "Kyoto's Shrines" (LIFE, June 17), the picture of the gilded goddesses has presented a gi-



gantic problem to my housewifely mind. Dusting the 1,001 goddesses must be a terrific job.

Mrs. Leonard S. Cole

Marshalltown, Iowa

AUTO'S 50 YEARS

Sirs:

In your article, "Auto's 50 Years" (LIFE, June 17), the picture of a 1915 Stutz is actually a 1912–13 Mercer Raceabout, the best sport car of that era. Apologies to Mercer are in order.

A. DONALD FERGUSON

Englewood, N. J.

Apologies to Mercer.—ED.

Sirs:

car, known as the New Parry in those days, and I can look back over a list of happenings that would sear the soul of most any of the biblical characters. My father swore that it cost him more than \$5,000 for tires, upkeep and fuel. I wouldn't doubt it at all, as



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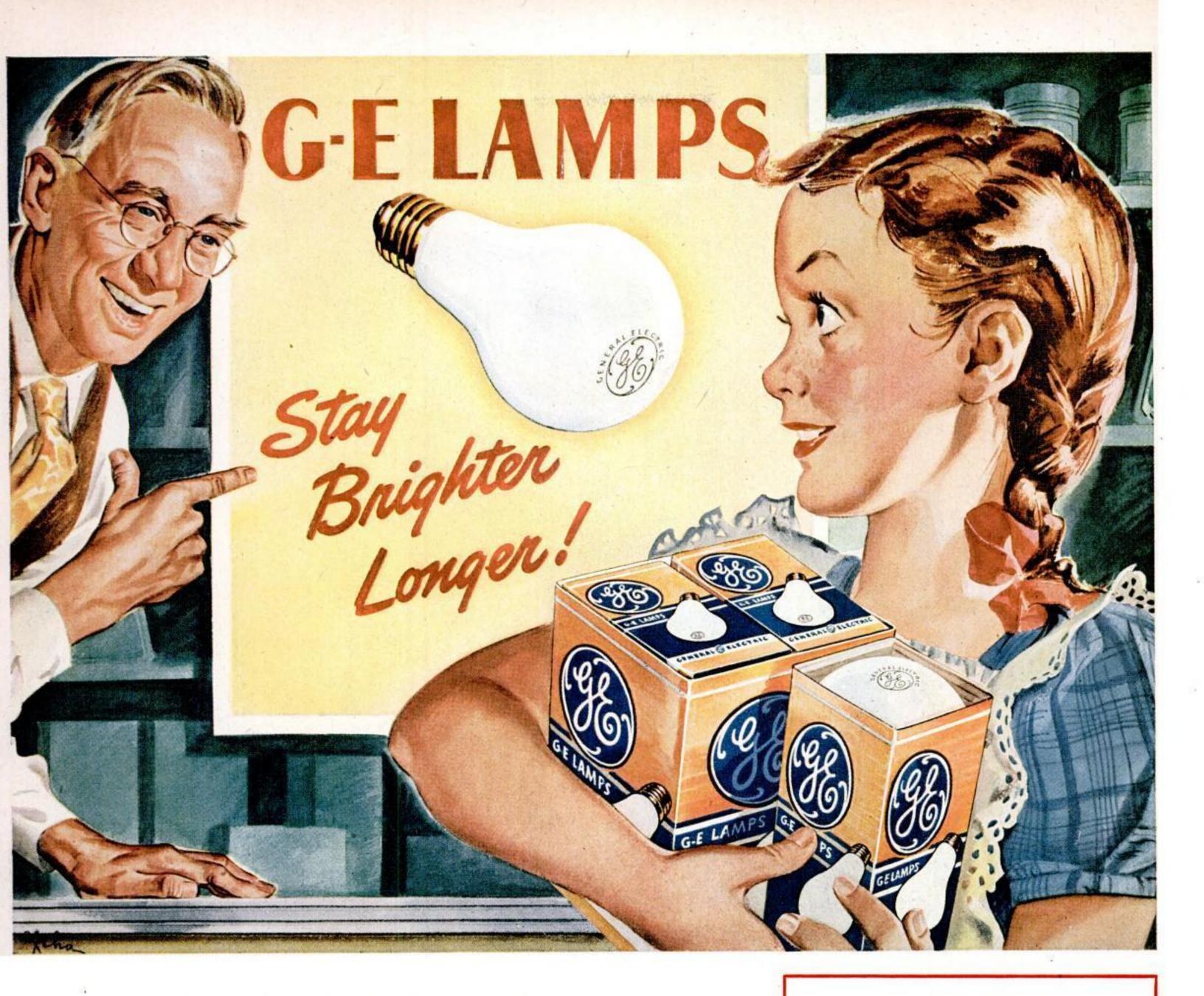
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Roll-Wave brush and comb in crystal. Also sapphire or ruby.

Choose this beautiful brush and comb in sparkling clear crystal, pale sapphire, or precious ruby pink. Each brush is set with gleaming, silvery-white Prolon bristles. (Prolon is our trade name for the very best bristles made.) A jewel of a brush for your crowning glory! Smartly packaged, too, in its own miniature showcase

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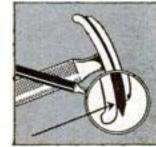
"She likes em as much as I do...

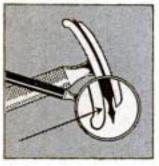


..those smooth-shaving PAL HOLLOW GROUND BLADES"

You'll pass her cheek-to-cheek test with flying colors when you use Pal. Nothing like it for a smooth, clean, velvety shave!

You see, other razor blades are ground like a pocket knife, and the edges are rigid in the razor >





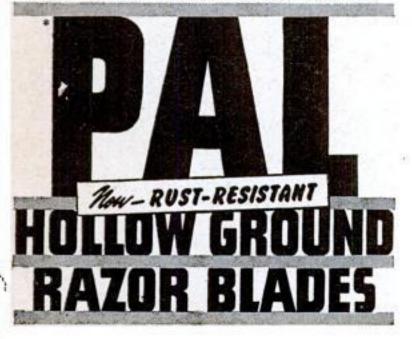
≺ But Pal blades are different — Leather Stropped and Hollow Ground like a barber's razor, and edges are flexible in razor.

Result: Pal Hollow Ground Blades follow facial contours effortlessly. Your shave is cool, quick, no "bearing down." And delicate edges last longer, too. That's why millions call it the

Pat Feather Touch shave



SINGLE AND DOUBLE EDGE MONEY SAVING ECONOMY SIZE 50 BLADES \$1



LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

-CONTINUE

it cost more than \$250 for the time that I ran it through the garage out into the garden among the sweet peas. Things kept breaking on it at uncertain intervals for years after this. Those were the days.

ERNEST H. FOX

Rockwood, Tenn.

THE BOXING RACKET

Sirs:

In "The Boxing Racket" (LIFE, June 17) you have a large picture of Mike Jacobs.

I notice a small safety pin on the inside of the left sleeve of his coat. I am wondering why it is there.

JAY E. HARGETT

Marion, Kan.

Sirs:

If Multimillionaire Mike Jacobs, smugly displaying high-priced tickets for the Louis-Conn fight, had only observed his father's honest profession as tailor, his clothes might have been properly repaired.

BETTE WILLIAMS
Norwalk, Conn.

Sirs:

In your June 17 issue you refer to me as "Honest Willie" Glizenberg, a character in "Uncle Mike" Jacobs' \$16,000,000 prizefight industry.

First, permit me to set you straight
—the name is Gilzenberg and not
Glizenberg.

Second, Freddie Cochrane and myself signed to fight Ray Robinson on four different occasions in the presence of the late General John J. Phelan, former chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission. . . .

Ray Robinson withdrew from each bout due to some managerial difficulties he got himself in with his late manager, Curt Horrmann, so he claimed.

Marty Servo was one of five opponents submitted to me by Colonel Edward P. F. Eagan, chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission. I selected Servo because I thought Cochrane could beat him, and agreed, along with Servo, that the winner meet Ray Robinson on May 24, 1946.

That Robinson hasn't caught up with Servo as yet is none of my affair, but Freddie Cochrane never ducked any opponent in his life and in my opinion would have easily beaten Sugar Ray back in 1942 when he was younger and hadn't put in active duty on 54 islands in the South Pacific.

WILLIE GILZENBERG

Newark, N. J.

MINT JULEP (CONTINUED)

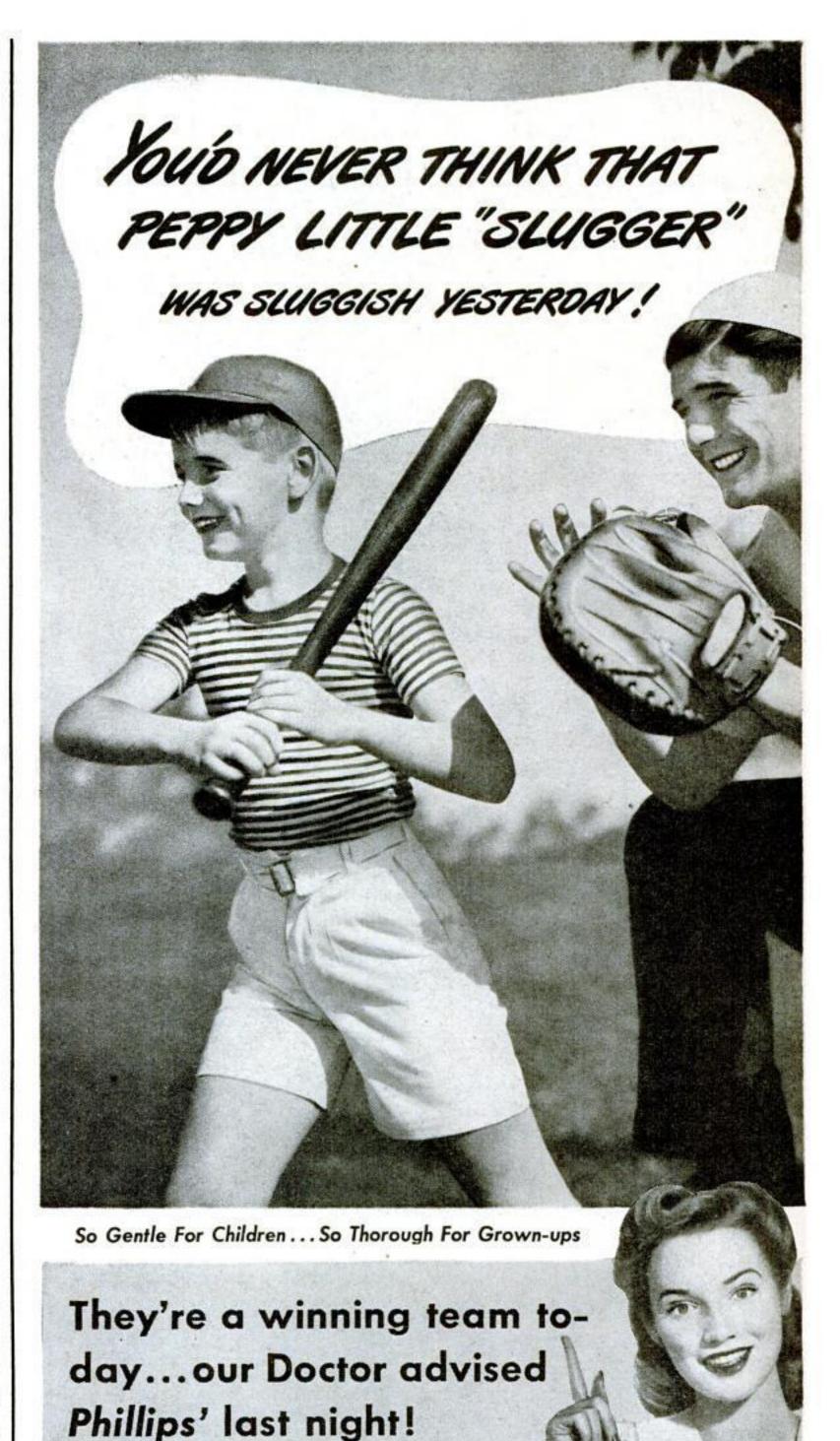
Sirs:

More in sorrow than in anger, I am compelled to point out that Virginius Dabney revived a heresy in regard to mint juleps (Letters to the Editors, June 17) which I believed had been settled upward of a half century ago. In his recipe for a mint julep, Mr. Dabney gave instructions to muddle a few sprigs of fresh mint before getting on with the main business.

The word "muddle" in this connotation can only be assumed to have the sense of "crush." I need only remind LIFE of the three cardinal rules of a Virginia gentleman: 1) Always slice ham thin, 2) Never bring a horse into the stable hot, 3) Never crush mint.

HAROLD B. HINTON

Washington, D. C.



GENUINE Phillips' relieves the discomforts of acid indigestion almost the moment you take it. By the time your head touches the pillow that sleep-robbing feeling of distress should ease away. You'll sleep soundly...and wake up bright, thoroughly refreshed...thanks to this double-action of Phillips':

 As an acid stomach alkalizer, Phillips' Milk of Magnesia is one of the fastest, most effective known to science.

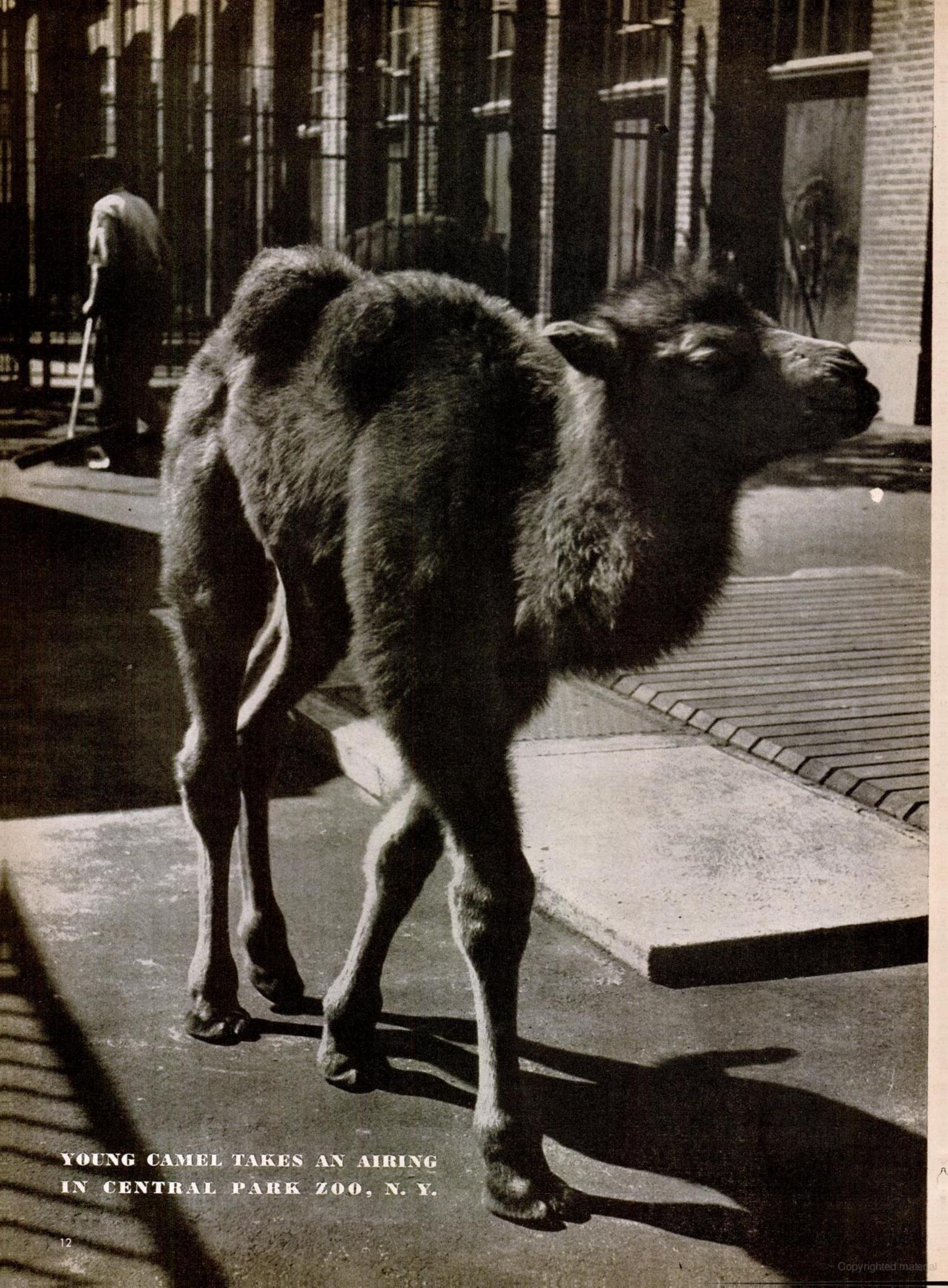
 As a gentle laxative, Phillips' can be taken any time without thought of embarrassing urgency. Caution: Use only as directed. Millions of families have made genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia their standby. Keep a bottle handy. For economy buy the big 50¢ bottle which contains 3 times

as much as the 25¢ size. In convenient, easy-to-carry tablet form, Phillips' costs only 25¢ a box, less than a penny a tablet. Get Phillips' today.



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MILK OF MAGNESIA
Liquid or Tablets





YOUNG BROOKFIELD 200 ANTELOPE GRINS

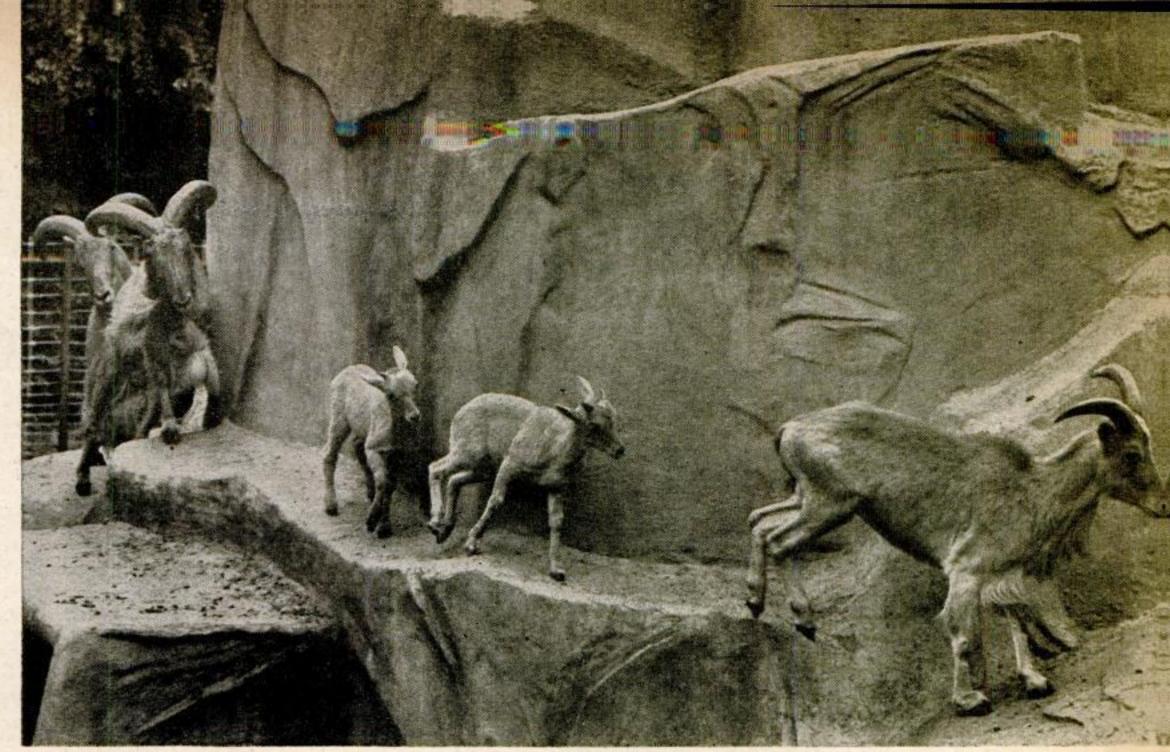
SPEAKING OF PICTURES

U.S. ZOOS SHOW OFF THEIR NEWEST BORN

U.S. zoos this year have produced a normal quota of baby animals whose antics are the main attraction in any menagerie. Rarest of the new arrivals is the sitatunga (above), whose parents are the only sitatungas in U.S. captivity. Many animals breed easily in captivity. Bears have bred so well that there is now a glut of bear cubs in U.S. zoos. Biggest nuisances are female monkeys, who occasionally try to steal a cage mate's young, and lionesses, who sometimes disown their cubs. This year's young are born into a well-off zoo world. Animals have thrived through war and reconversion, and horsemeat is still plentiful. Only discordant notes are being sounded by gorillas, who still fuss about the shortage of bananas.



BEAR CUB STRIDES purposefully about Brookfield Zoo. It is one of six black bear cubs born there this year.



BARBARY LAMBS cavort with Barbary sheep adults on rock pile in Washington's National Zoological Park. Both lambs are about 3 weeks old, were able to zip up

and down the rocks shortly after birth. Both are already learning to distinguish regular attendants from visitors. Barbary sheep, or aoudads, are natives of North Africa.



BLACK BEAR CUB (above), 5 months old, stays close to mother in barless grotto of Brookfield Zoo, in Chicago. Below: sea lion pup in New York's Central Park Zoo

recovers from first swimming lesson at the age of 2 days. Pup learned to swim within a week by being repeatedly shoved into pool and fished out by mother (left).

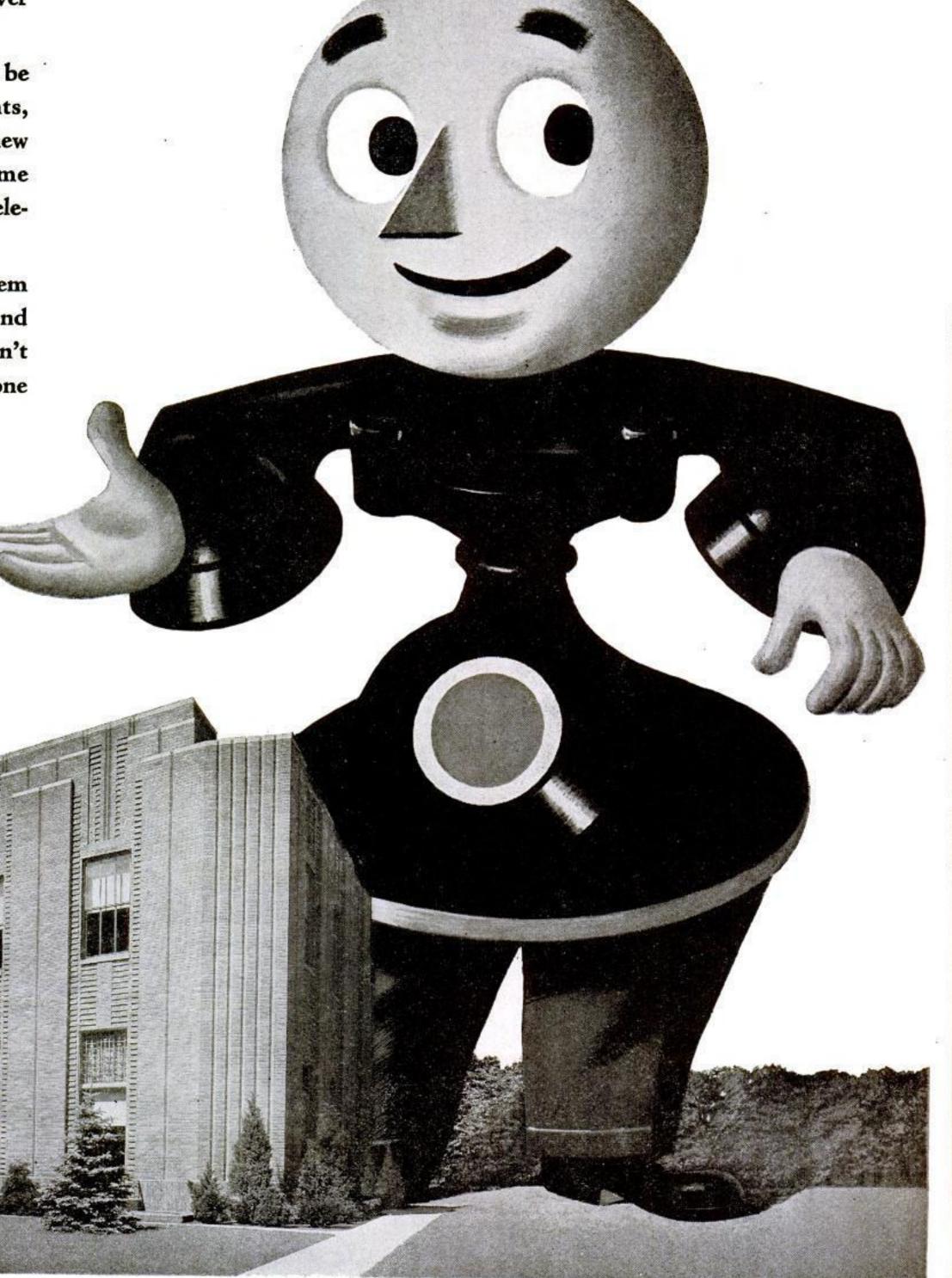


In some places it takes a whole new building

We've added a good many telephones in the last six months—something over 1,800,000.

But there's more than that still to be done. In addition to the instruments, we're putting in new switchboards, new cables, even new buildings in some places. For there never was such telephone growth before.

It's the biggest job the Bell System has ever had. But we'll get it done, and in the shortest time possible. We don't like to keep people waiting for telephone service.



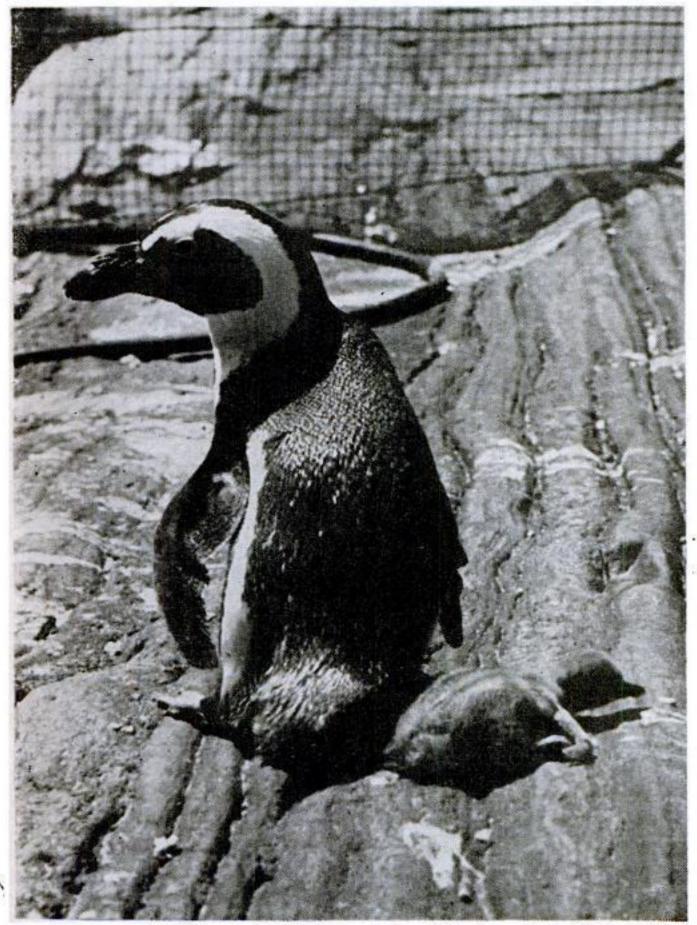




SPEAKING OF PICTURES



GREEN GUENON MONKEY, one month old, has just finished nursing in the Washington, D.C. zoo. All guenons have worried, unhappy expressions.



PENGUIN FLEDGLING, born June 3, rests on rocks in New York Zoological Society in Bronx Park. Penguins are difficult to breed, nest once a year.

Summerproof your Hair



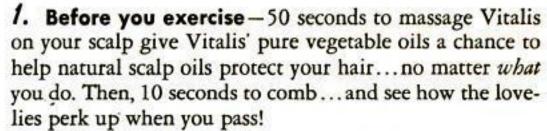
Some ways, it's too bad a man can't store his hair, come summer.

Hair-shielding scalp oils get baked out by the sun, dried out by the wind, washed out by showers and swims.

Most summers, you could wind up with a thatch so dull, brittle and ornery that only a porcupine would envy it.

But not this summer. For now that Vitalis is back, you can "Summerproof" your hair, give it a fast weatherbeating workout that'll keep it reasonable and you handsome!

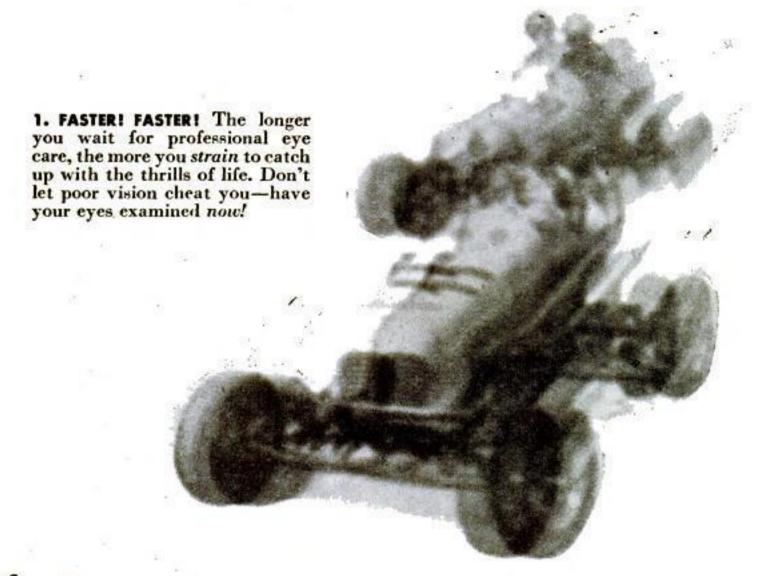
Use Vitalis and the 60-Second Workout



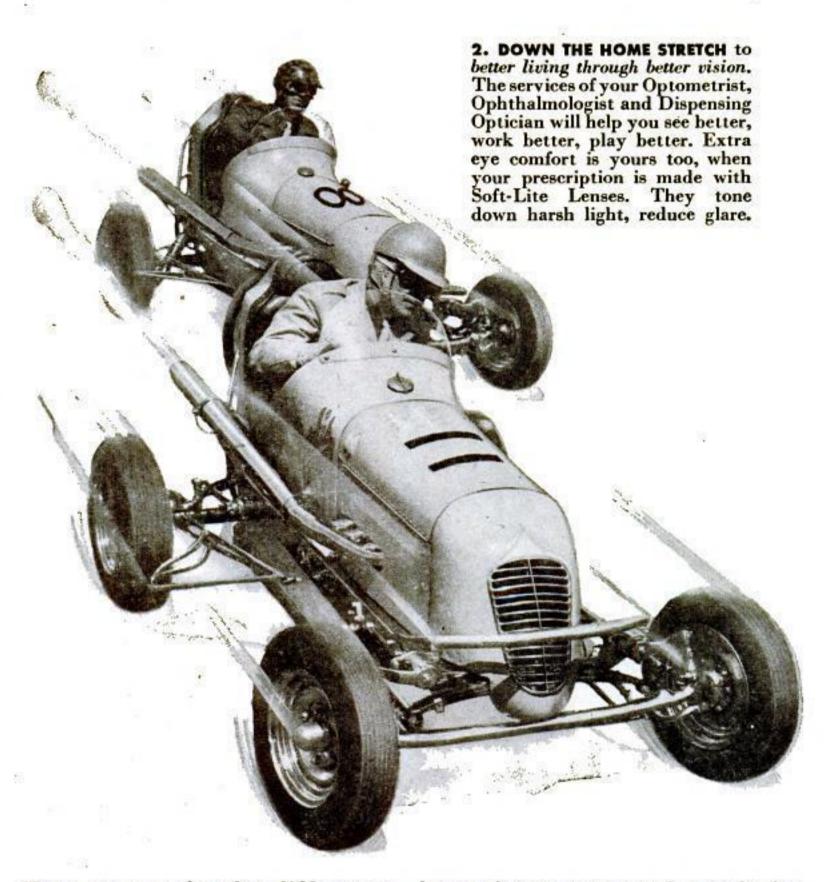
2. After you exercise—repeat. This time Vitalis and the "60-Second Workout" help replace the protective oils you lost to sun, wind and water. Feel that stimulating tingle as you work Vitalis on your scalp, routing loose dandruff, helping retard excessive falling hair. So...comb. You're handsome enough to whistle at. Start with Vitalis today... and let the weather take a beating this summer!



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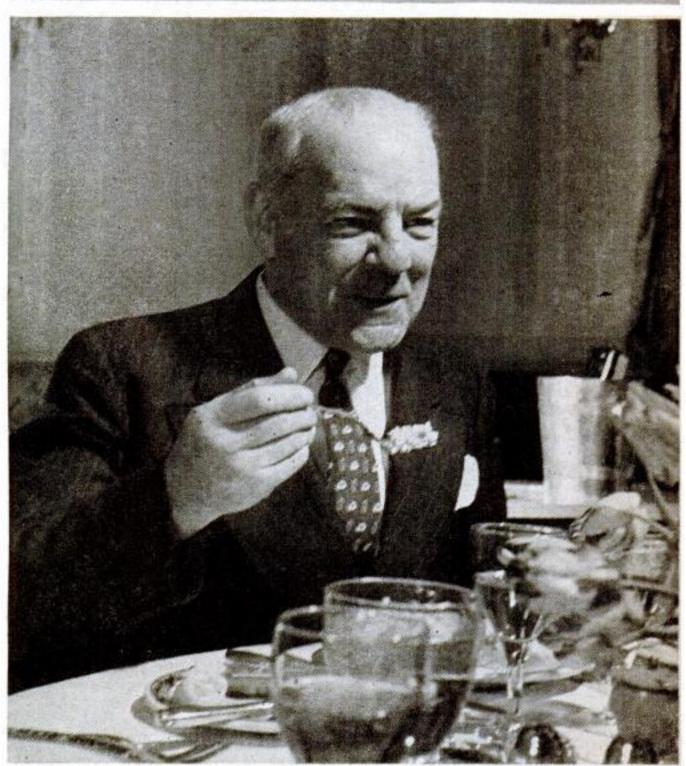
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LIFE'S REPORTS



DUNCAN HINES SMACKS LIPS OVER DELICACY CALLED SHAD-ROE MOUSSE

DUNCAN HINES

He is the traveler's authority on where to eat by PHYLLIS LARSH

When Duncan Hines goes out to eat at a new restaurant, he never uses the main entrance. "First I sneak around to the back to see what the garbage situation looks like," he says. "If that's bad, I stick my nose in the kitchen. If I smell rancid grease, then I back out. I know it must be one of those Filthy Dicks where if you get anything to eat after the cockroaches are finished, you're lucky."

If garbage and kitchen get Hines's seal of approval, he slips into the restaurant's dining room and astonishes the waitress by ordering, say, six of the eight entrees listed on the menu and submitting them to the Hines taste-bud test. If his palate is pleased and his nostrils have not been assailed by unappetizing odors, he lists the restaurant as "recommended" in his book, Adventures in Good Eating. This recommendation is a thing of vital importance to more than 5,000 restaurant owners, innkeepers and hotel proprietors who draw their customers from the 900,000 Americans who have bought and the millions who have consulted the Hines guides. For many small restaurateurs, being a member of the Duncan Hines Family means a chance to stay in business, thanks to the customers who place an almost blind faith in the Duncan Hines endorsement sign.

Years ago Duncan Hines investigated eating places only for his own good. A printing salesman working out of Chicago, he crisscrossed the country several times each year and began making notes about good restaurants and wayside inns. His friends and acquaintances heard about his unofficial inspections and before taking trips they used to phone him and ask where to eat. Soon Hines's mounting reputation kept his phone ringing almost steadily. Finally, in 1935, in an attempt to achieve a more peaceful life, he sent Christmas cards to his most persistent callers, listing all the places he recommended in the U.S. Instead of solving his problem the cards drew requests for more lists. The next year he had the crafty idea of charging \$1 a copy, hoping, he says, that money would keep people away. When in 1938 he began to make money on them, in spite of the fact that he has never accepted any adver-

tising, he saw no point in bucking a trend. He accepted the mantle of trust bestowed on him by his public, left his job as a printing salesman and devoted his time to traveling, eating and investigating.

The Hines public consists largely of persons like Hines-middle-aged, of substantial income, who travel for pleasure. They are accustomed to certain comforts. At the sight of antediluvian plumbing or gravy reminiscent of library paste their dispositions ruffle perceptibly. Hines feels it his sacred duty to protect his fellows. "What do I care if Washington slept there?" he says. "Do they have a nice, clean bathroom and do the beds have box springs

-that's what I want to know."

Hines, who is 65, travels 55,000 miles a year to do his own fieldwork, even though he is aided by 400 volunteers (among them: Mary Margaret McBride, Lawrence Tibbett, Gluyas Williams, James Melton and Burton Holmes) who regularly send him tips on new places and check on the status of those already listed. Family members view the possibility of being dropped from the books with a horror comparable to that of a society woman at being omitted from the latest Social Register. Mary N. McKay, a wispy old lady who runs the Old Southern Tea Room in Vicksburg, Miss., periodically states that she will close her doors if Hines ever leaves her restaurant out of Adventures in Good Eating.

Grateful restaurateurs often want to give Hines meals on the house. But he insists on paying for his food and threatens to take the overhospitable restaurateur's name out of the next edition of

his book if he is not given a check.

He can well afford to pay for all the meals he and his wife Clara eat in their travels. His Adventures in Good Eating sells for \$1.50 a copy and has already gone into 30 editions. His Lodging for a Night, a guidebook for overnight stopovers, and Adventures in Good Cooking, a recipe book, have helped bring the total sale of his books to more than a million copies. Hines has the books published himself. Out of his sizable profits he has bought himself a plantation-type home near Bowling Green, Ky.

For years Hines has been trying to persuade restaurateurs to serve more foods native to the region. "Down on the Gulf coast," he grumbles, "the emphasis is all on chicken and steak. It ought to be on red snapper." He reproached a New Englander with, "Why don't you people down in Maine cook fiddlehead greens?"

Rival gourmets feel that Hines's many enthusiasms exclude him from their select fraternity, but Hines, far from being slighted, is inclined to boast about his catholic tastes. His chief concerns in inspecting a restaurant are preparation, cleanliness and service.

During the war he dropped many restaurants which relaxed their standards. But though he occasionally raps the knuckles of a few members of the Duncan Hines Family, Hines swells with paternal pride when he reviews some feasts set before him. "My, my, my," he'll say, smacking his lips in reminiscence, "what food that girl has! The world's most outstanding lime pie." Among restaurants he has many favorites, but in Cranes Canary Cottage, Chagrin Falls, Ohio, he thinks American cooking reaches its peak.

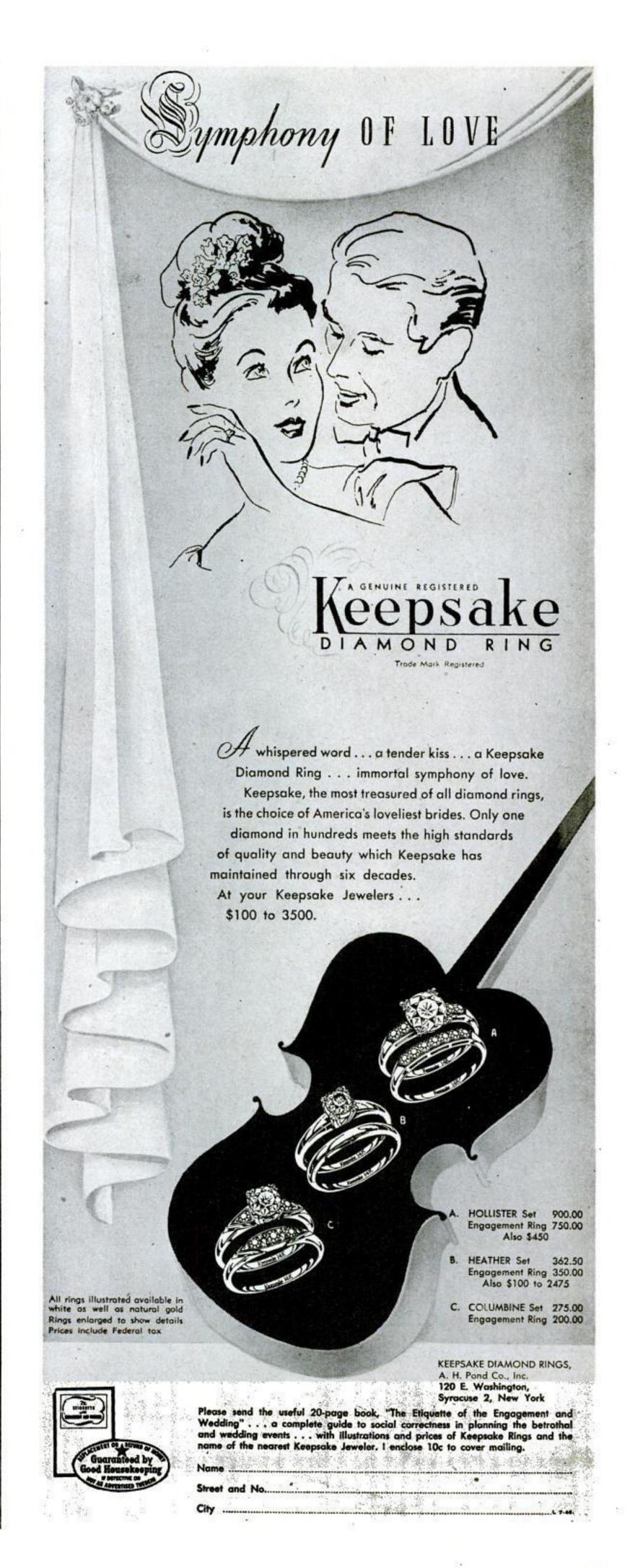
"First," he rhapsodizes, "they bring in these crisp, hot little finger rolls and you think you are just going to eat a dozen of them, they're so good. But before you get started, they've brought in the watermelon pickle—the best in America—and three kinds of soup. You have to keep moving back from the table to disguise the loosening of your belt. They serve a salad-it's so doggone beautiful you hate to destroy it. The dressing has lumps of Roquefort cheese the size of the end of your little finger. Oh, honey, that's the one place where you absolutely bust!"

Such indulgence is unusual for Hines, who is more often gourmet than gourmand. His well-preserved figure attests to this. He drinks moderately. Although he likes whiskey or gin unembellished, he is also partial to such an unorthodox mixture as Mrs. Hines's cocktail. This contains the juice of watermelon pickle, a whole egg, cream, gin, grenadine, orange-blossom honey and lime juice."You can drink a dozen of them," Hines contends, "and they wouldn't hurt you."

Some of Hines's correspondents have grown to trust him so much it makes him nervous. A man in New England recently wrote him a letter telling him that he wanted to buy a 40-acre farm in Kentucky. He asked Hines to please take care of the transaction for him and enclosed a signed check, the amount space left blank. This blind faith upset Hines so much that he tore up the check and mailed it back to the man with a stern warning never to do anything like that again.

Hines realizes that his responsibility to the public has its limits, but he finds that his influence extends in new directions. Recently he received evidence of this from a woman in North Dakota who had read his recipe book and sent him a telegram: "You saved our

home with your apple pie."





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LIFE



LIFE'S COVER

Basque shirt on cover, worn by Jean Welch, is one of many practical "little girl" styles adults have adopted for summer (pp. 59-61).

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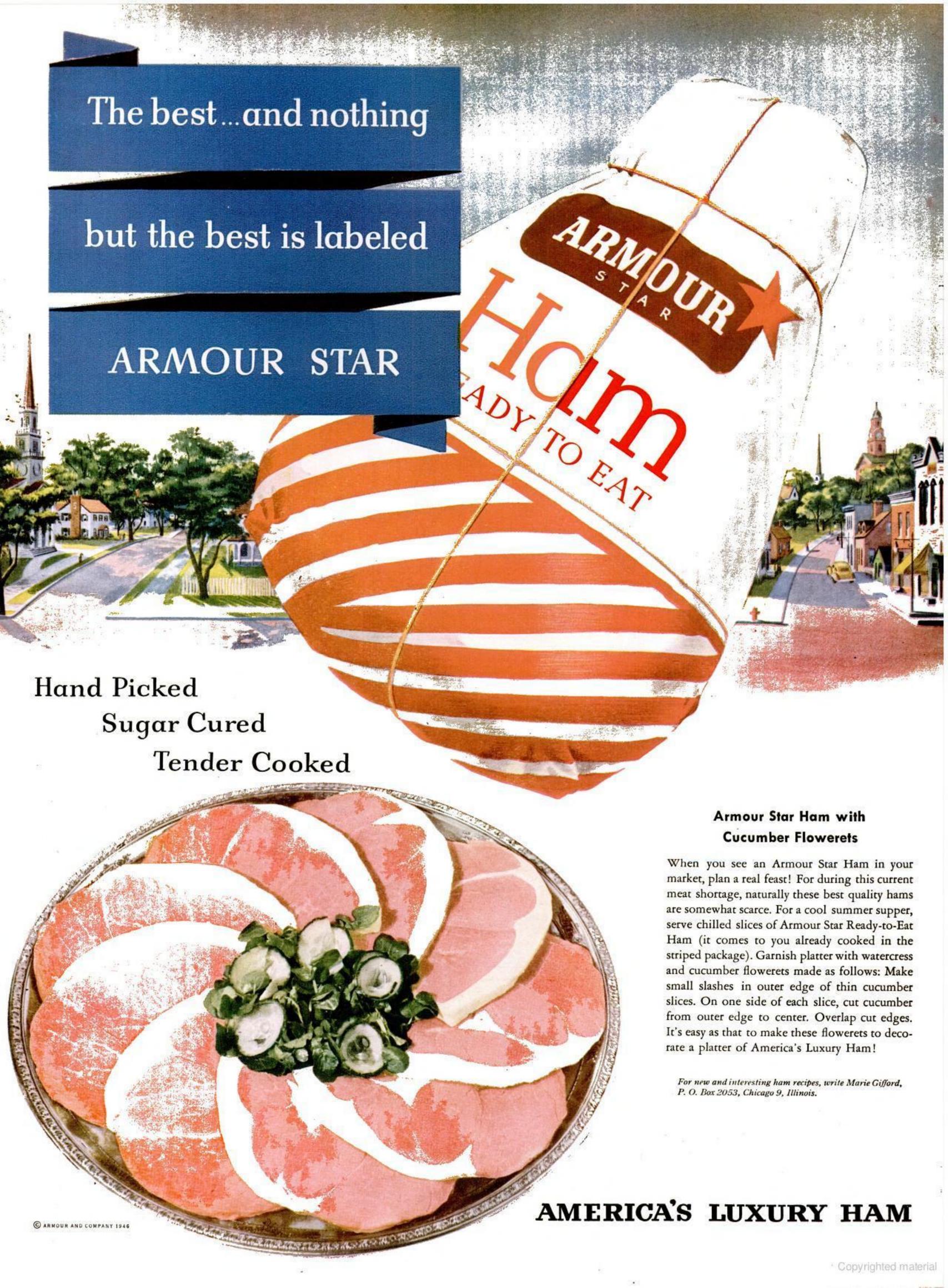
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VOL. 21, NO. 2



JULY 8, 1946

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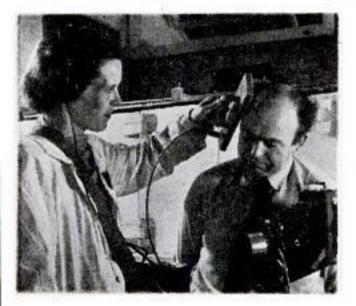
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LIFE'S PICTURES

LIFE's F. W. Goro has followed atomic bomb activities from the uranium mines of northern Canada to the desert of New Mexico. Now, at the close of the first year of the Atomic Age, he has photographed one of the great projects which produced the bomb—the "New Chem" plutonium laboratory (pp. 68-83). At left he is checked for radioactive contamination after photographing interior of "hot lab" (p. 77).

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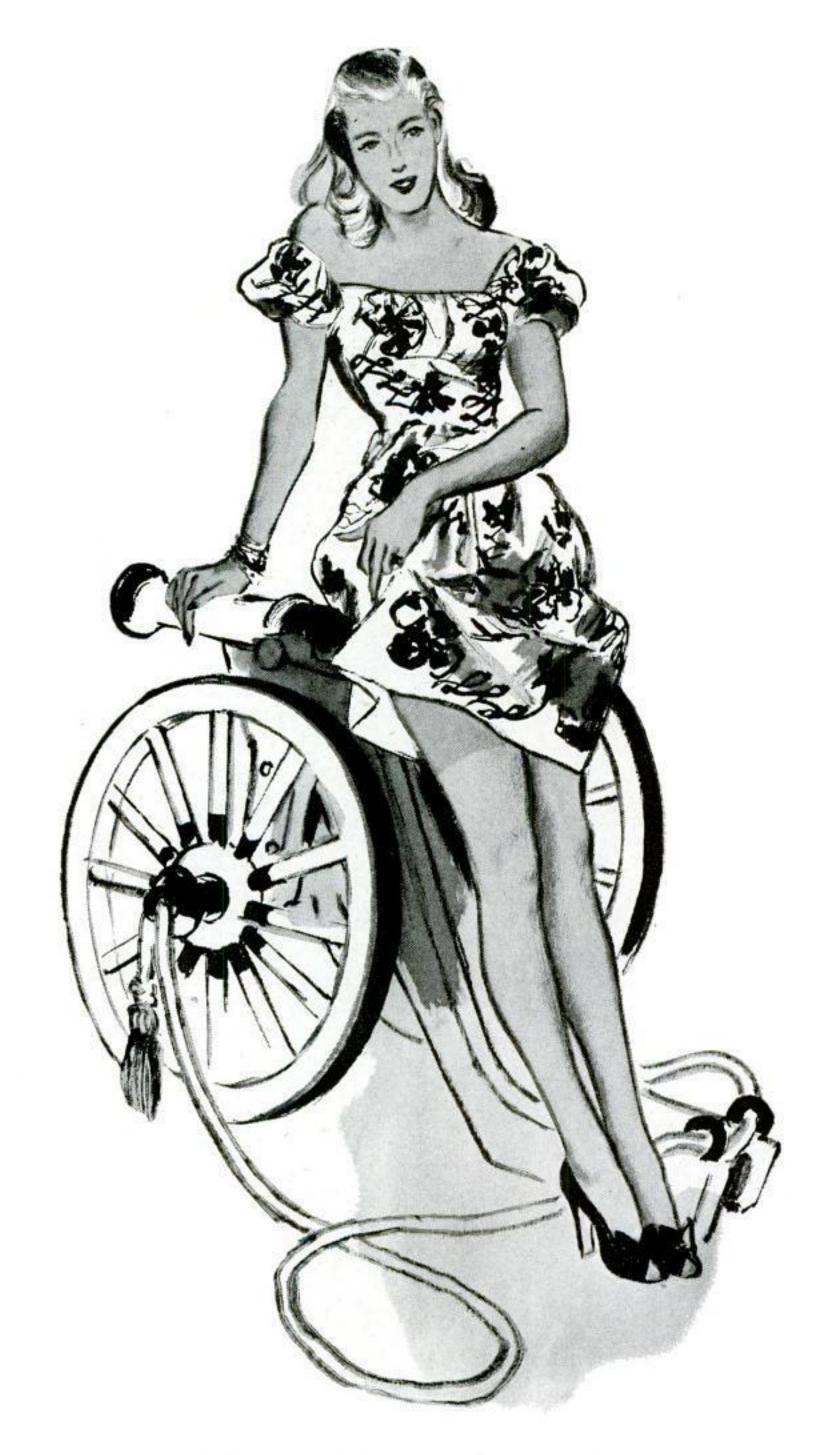
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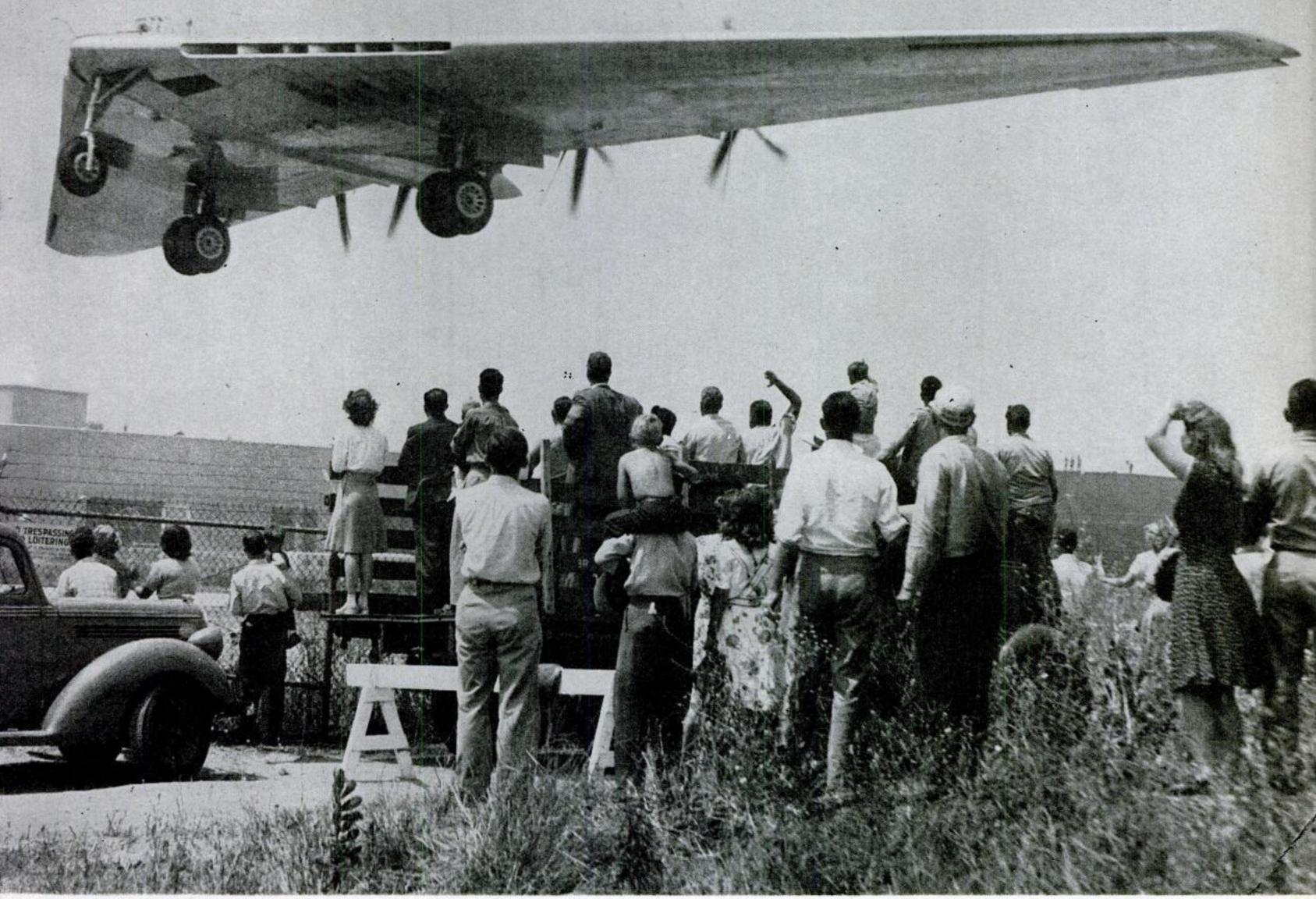


THE WORLD'S GREATEST ARTISTS ARE ON RCA VICTOR RECORDS



Vol. 21, No. 2

July 8, 1946



AT NORTHROP AIRCRAFT'S FIELD IN HAWTHORNE, CALIF. GIANT XB-35 FLYING WING EXPERIMENTAL BOMBER RISES FROM THE RUNWAY FOR ITS FIRST FLIGHT

U.S. SHOWS OFF NEW SUPERPLANES

At Hawthorne, Calif. last week a strange, enormous airplane rose from the ground in its first flight and spent an uneventful 44 minutes in the air. The plane was Northrop's XB-35 Flying Wing bomber, a huge wedge of aluminum lacking the normal tail and fuselage of conventional airplanes. The XB-35's 104-ton overload gross weight, which dwarfs the B-29's 65 tons, is pushed through the air by four engines mounted in the trailing edge of the 172-foot wing. It is designed to fly at a top speed somewhere between 400 and 500 mph. Wing area is 4,000 square feet.

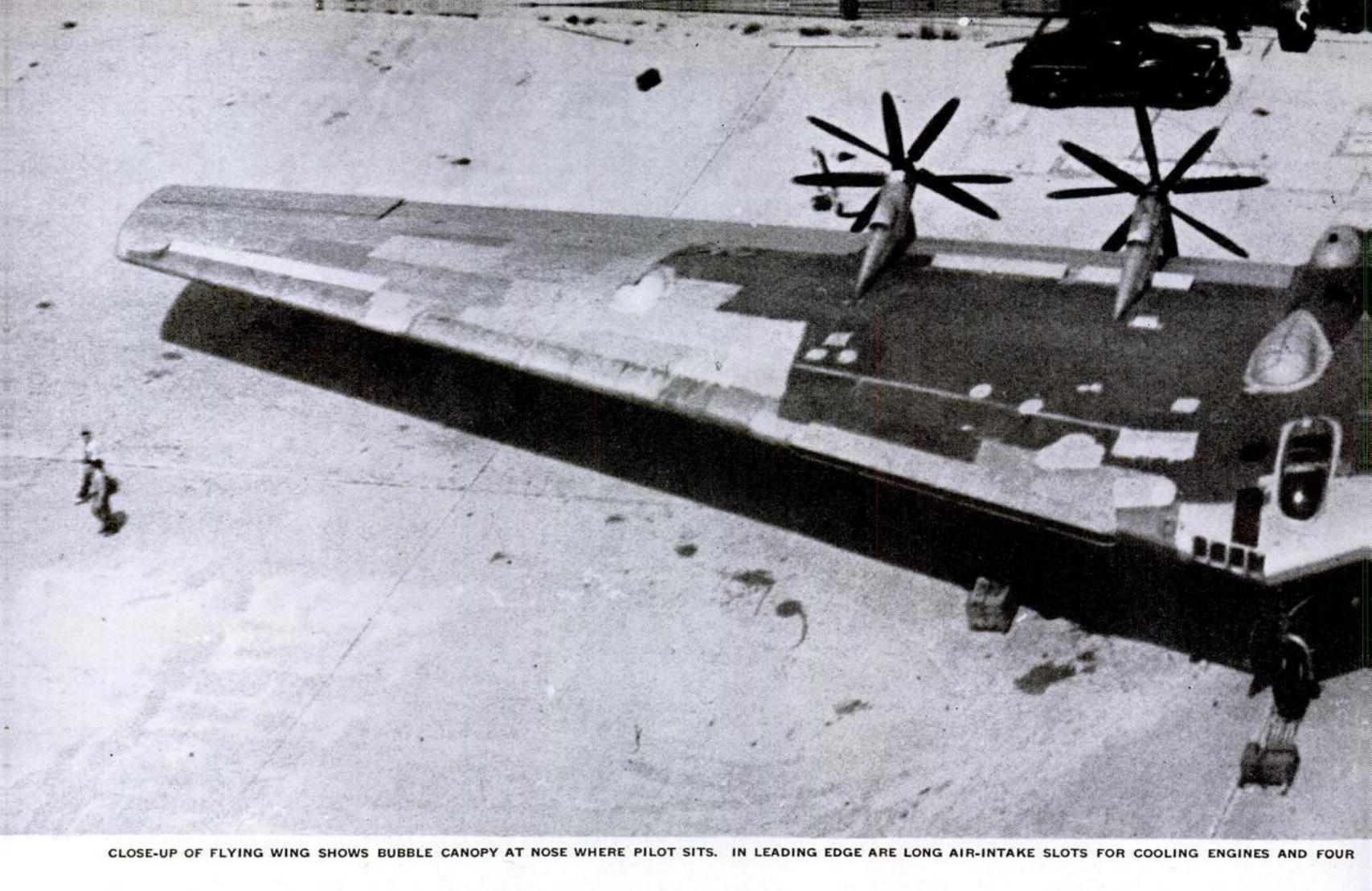
Two other and still bigger planes were in the

news. The Army had just released a single astonishing photograph of the six-motored, 160-ton Consolidated Vultee XB-36, world's largest land-based plane (see pp. 24–25). Since June 11, California's citizens had been gauping at the most monstrous plane of all—the eight-engined, 200-ton Hughes flying boat (see pp. 26–27), which was being trucked down a highway, in sections, from Culver City to Los Angeles harbor.

Like the other 32-odd new military planes which have made their appearance since V-J Day, these three were designed during the war for special assignments. They have been building since 1942, when strategy dictated a need for long-range planes which could strike across oceans to Germany and Japan. They are being tested at a time when the strength of the Air Forces has been deteriorating sadly. Both the XB-35 and XB-36 are capable of flying 10,000 miles with a load of atomic bombs. But the Flying Wing, which cost \$13,000,000 compared to \$20,000,000 apiece for the others, is by all odds the most important of the three planes. It is the culmination of John K. Northrop's 23 years of experiments with tailless aircraft. And it may exert a marked influence on the future course of aircraft design and performance.

PLUTONIUM

IN 16 PAGES OF PICTURES STARTING ON PAGE 68, LIFE PRESENTS "PLUTONIUM LABORATORY," SHOWING FOR FIRST TIME ONE OF THE GREAT ATOMIC BOMB RESEARCH PROJECTS

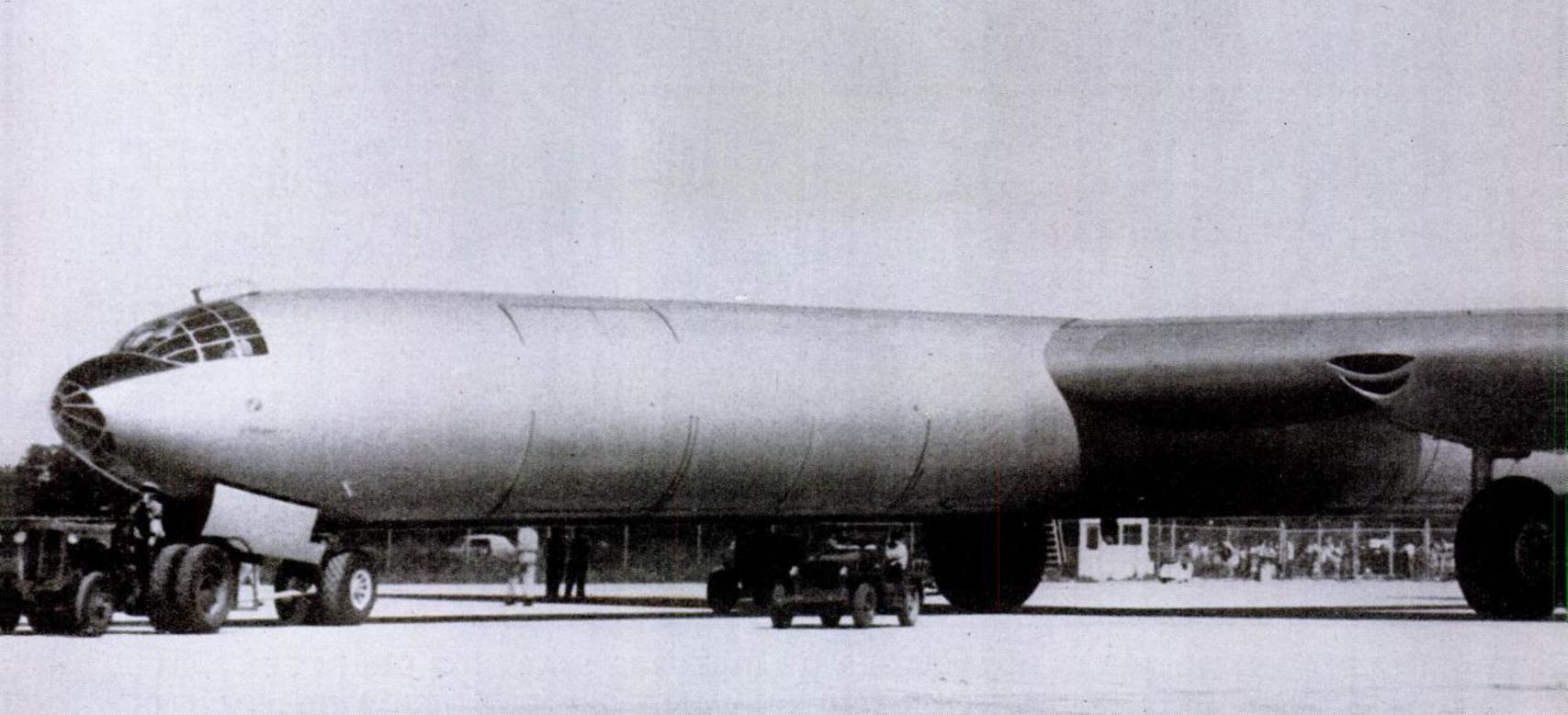


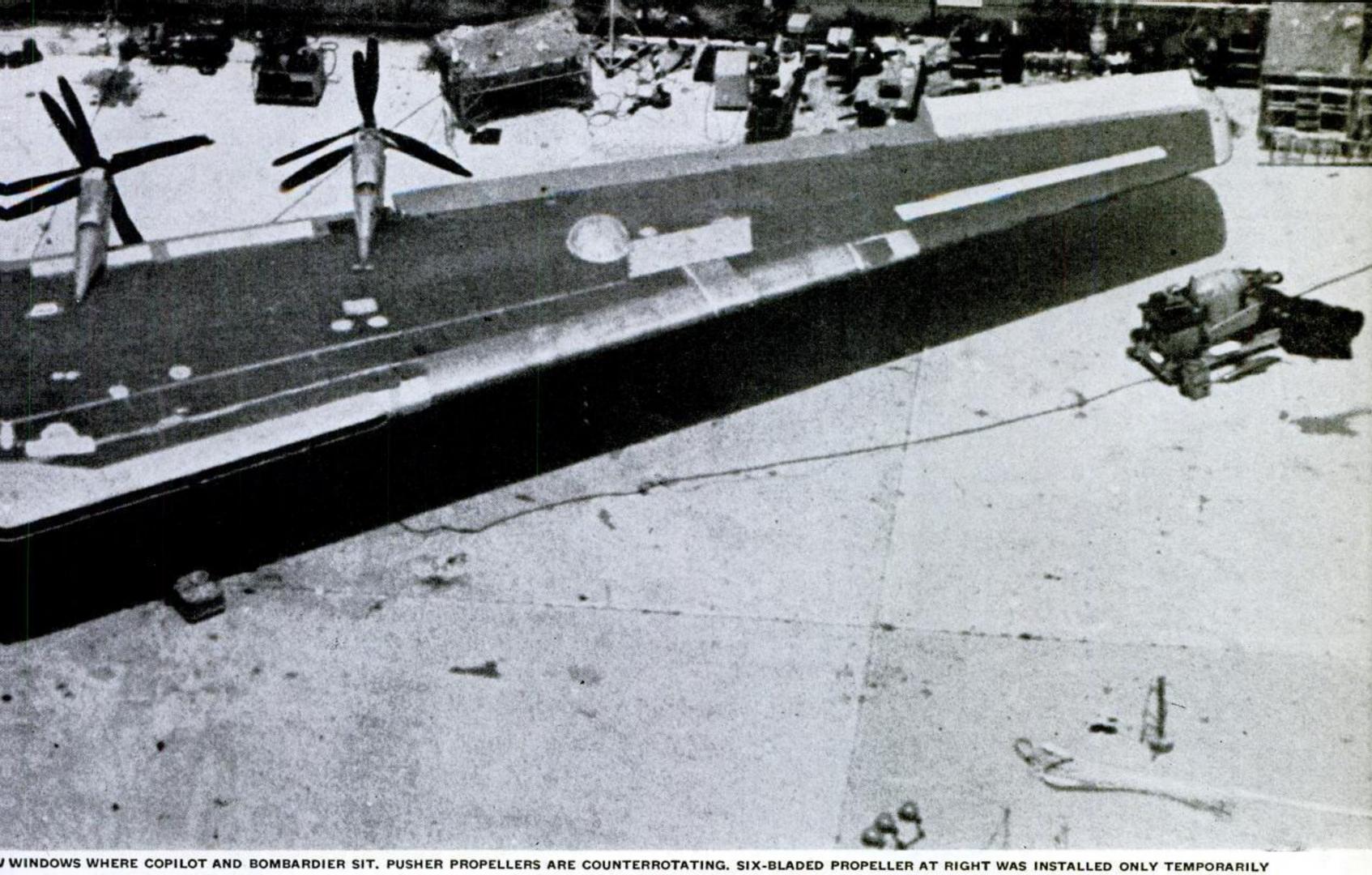
RADICAL NEW DESIGNS WILL REQUIRE EXTENSIVE TESTS

The soundness of these radically new aircraft designs will not be fully known for months. Both the Flying Wing and the XB-36 use pusher engines, which create less drag and turbulence over the wing than the tractor-type engines of conventional

planes. But although this increases flight efficiency it also poses a difficult problem in cooling the engines. Northrop and Consolidated have built airintake slots into the leading edges of their planes' wings, connecting them to the engines by ducts

THE CONSOLIDATED VULTEE XB-36 BOMBER, LIKE THE FLYING WING (ABOVE), IS A PUSHER DESIGN, USES 3,000 HP PRATT & WHITNEY ENGINES AND CARRIES A



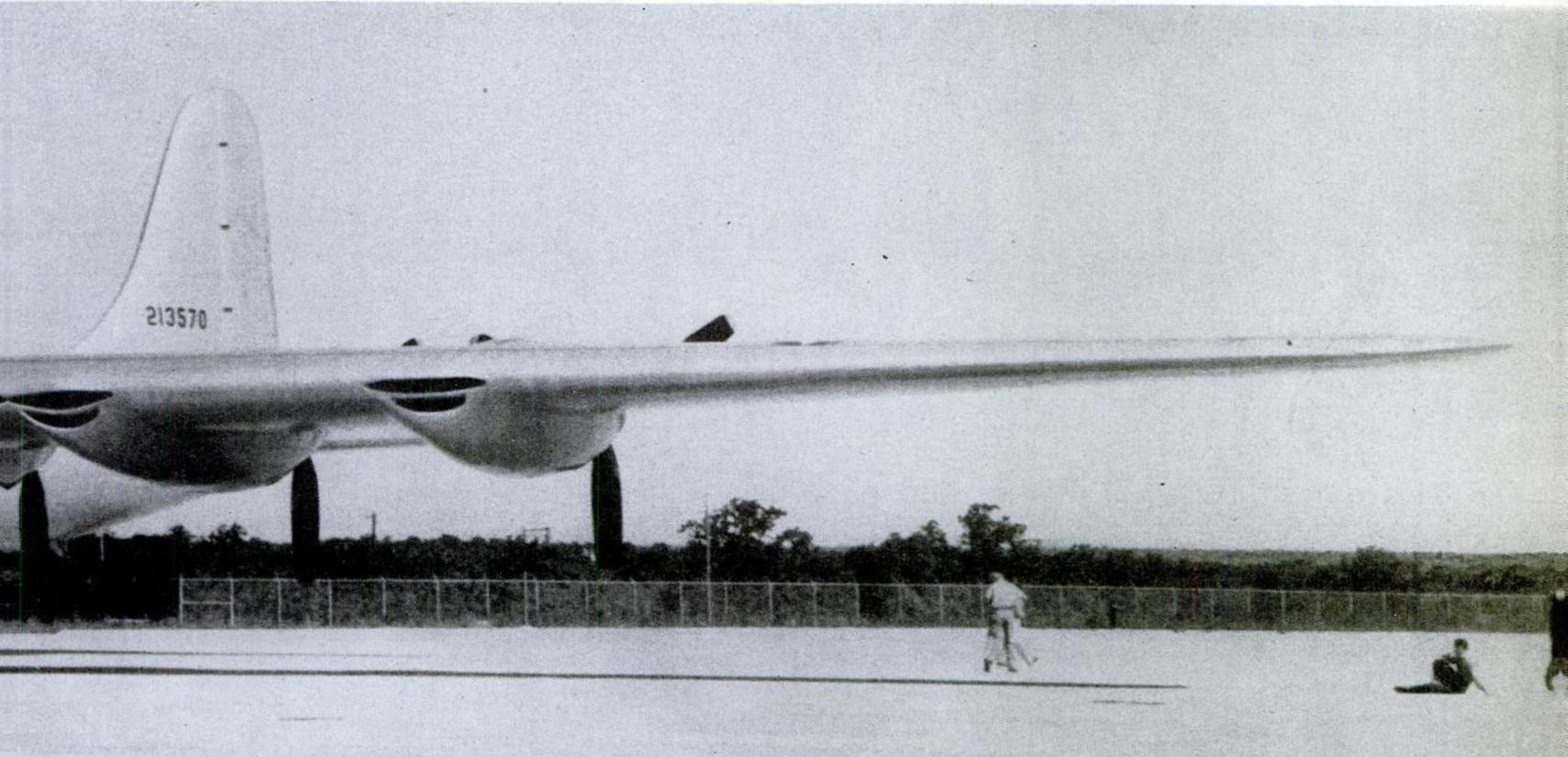


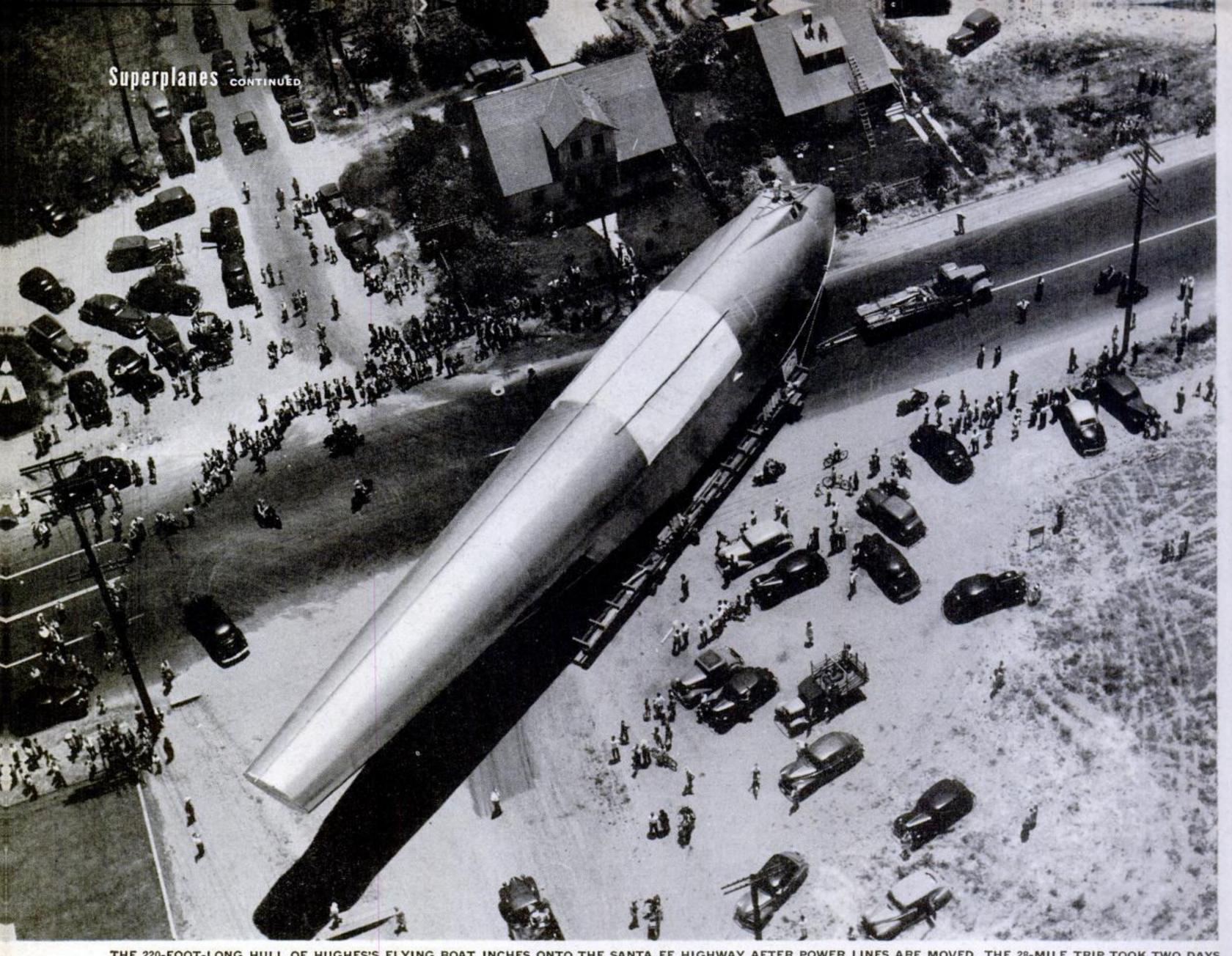
Northrop Aircraft's confidence in its Flying Wing is backed up by Army orders for 15 of the craft. But while the Wing is designed to fly farther and faster than any plane of comparable size, it is by no

means certain that a "pure" wing will be as easy to control and maneuver as a conventional plane. Since 1940 Northrop has been flying small tailless planes, perfecting the new control surfaces called "elevons," which are combined elevator-ailerons set

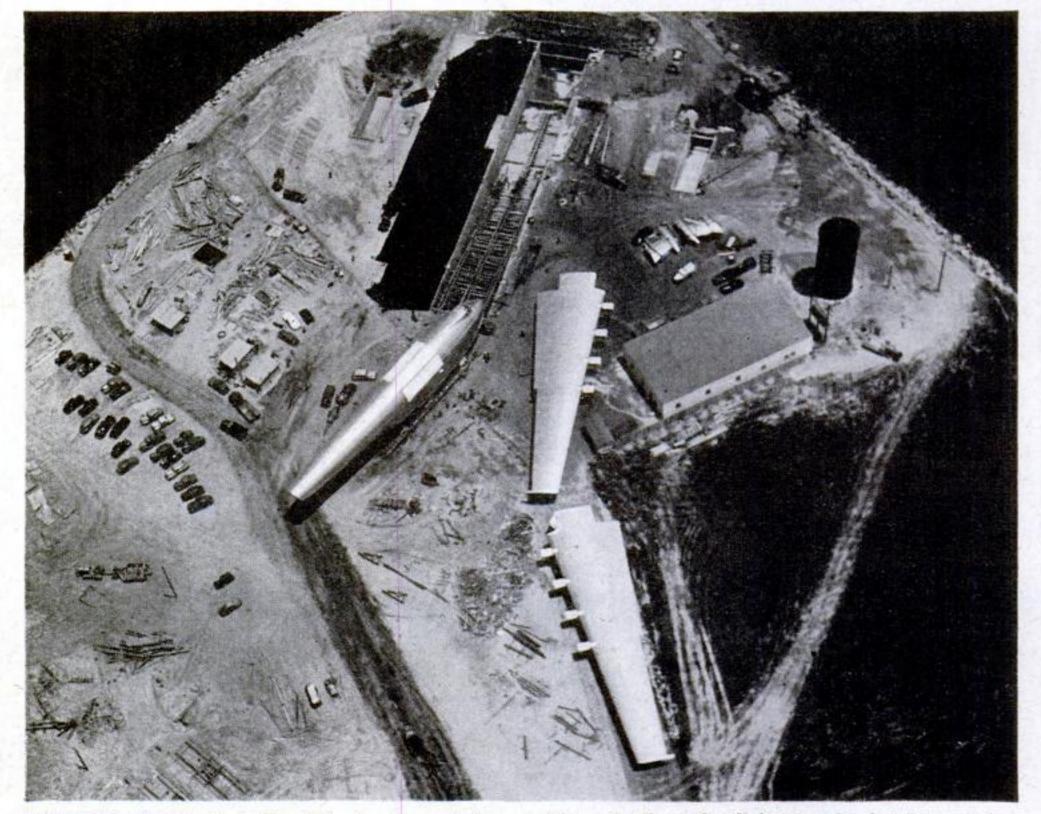
in the wing's trailing edge. Whether they will stand big-plane commercial adaptation awaits full tests of the XB-35. As for military uses, planes like the XB-35 and XB-36 may soon be rendered obsolete by the fast-developing science of guided missiles.

CREW OF 17. THE PLANE, WHICH HAS NOT FLOWN YET, IS THE PROTOTYPE OF AN ARMY CARGO VERSION AND A 204-PASSENGER, TWO-DECKER COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT





THE 220-FOOT-LONG HULL OF HUGHES'S FLYING BOAT INCHES ONTO THE SANTA FE HIGHWAY AFTER POWER LINES ARE MOVED. THE 28-MILE TRIP TOOK TWO DAYS



AT DRYDOCK beside harbor, flying boat is ready for initial assembly. Eight 3,000-hp engines have not been

delivered. Channel will have to be dug between bay and dock to launch the plane. The dock cost \$150,000.

HUGHES FLYING BOAT MOVES TO HARBOR PIECE BY PIECE

The curious procession of oversized plane sections which moved toward Los Angeles harbor last month was a fitting climax to one of the most oversized boasts in aviation history. In 1942 Henry Kaiser declared that he could build 5,000 super cargo seaplanes a year. Failing to impress the Army or Navy, Kaiser got an \$18,000,000 appropriation from RFC. Howard Hughes, whose imagination is attracted to superprojects, joined the enterprise, took over in 1944 when Kaiser pulled out.

This spring, after four years, one all-wood seaplane was ready for final assembly. But first it had to get from the Hughes plant at Culver City to a body of water large enough for a take-off. The wooden wonder left the plant in sections. Wing, hull, tail and pontoons moved down highways at 2 mph, convoyed by battalions of telephone and power linesmen. When a section reached a spot where phone or power lines were too low, linesmen cut the wires down, then scurried to put them up again. Moving cost \$58,000, a small matter alongside the plane's \$20,000,000 total cost.

It will take an estimated six months to assemble and pre-test the plane for flight. If and when it flies, it will be capable of carrying about 60 tons of cargo or up to 700 troops. Range is estimated at 3,000 miles and top speed at 218 mph.



WE CAN STILL LICK THIS THING

COMMON-SENSE PRICING, WORKING, BUYING, WILL BEAT INFLATION AND START OUR ECONOMY ROLLING

How much the cost of living will rise in the next six months is still a matter for soothsayers, but informed estimates range between 12% and 40%. The increases will come where they hurt most: in food and clothing. The exact amount of the rise, its duration and whether it will be followed by worse inflation or a deflation depend upon how well America brings into play three positive factors.

These are:

 Speedy production by industry for the mass market.

More responsibility on the part of labor and its leaders in wage demands.

Good sense, patience, restraint on the part of the buying public.

On Our Own

These may seem like thin reeds, but they must suffice. For conspicuously absent from this list of factors is the federal government. For the first time in years, bureaucracy will not be the dominant factor in economic decisions of this kind. By the surrender of a large part of the wage line in the White House and of equally generous chunks of the price line in Congress, the government has, largely unwittingly, answered the diverse and vocal but by no means united pleas for relaxation of controls.

Although the Office of Price Administration has been the chief target of censure, and although it is a fact that prices have not been administered with much genius or by those enjoying the highest confidence of producers whose prices were being set, the White House and Congress cannot be exempted from blame. The original split, instituted by Roosevelt, under which Congress set prices by legislation and the White House set wages by "formula," contained the seed of trouble that burgeoned and bloomed as the fight for higher wages and higher prices continued. Now both sides have won -and lost. It might have been different had the philosophy of Bernard Baruch, who fathered the whole fight against inflation, been followed from the start. He wanted far more stringent controls than we have had, higher taxes, rationing, regimented production of essential civilian items, but he also wanted living wages and reasonable profits fairly administered. However that is spilt milk. Only the most chaotic developments in coming months could cause the White House and Congress to concoct, and the public to accept, new and more effective controls. So now, whether we like it or not, we are pretty much on our own.

Americans may disagree on many points in economics, but on one thing they are all agreed: the answer to the present situation is quick production. That is a traditional American remedy and one we are good at. We know how to mass-produce and we know how to price for the mass market. And it is useful to remember that pricing policies of big business are a matter of public interest. This is doubly true today, not only because of the domestic need for goods but also because American production is the principal hope of large sections of the war-torn world.

Pricing can be merely adaptive in letting external conditions set prices, as American farmers and large sections of business do, or it can be creative and constructive. A creative policy sets a price goal for the widest possible market and then attempts to meet the price goal by improved efficiency and volume. Henry Ford I, as the classical example, did this in production. Sears, Roebuck did it in distribution. America, and the world, can use a great deal more of that sort of enterprise today. It is the surest answer to shirts at \$8.50, shorts at \$3.50, pianos at 75% above prewar and so on through the unhappy gamut.

Labor

The basic problem of labor is simply to get a progressively larger share of the benefits of the machine age. As wartime profits rose, labor intensified its demands for higher wages. The thing labor talked most about was the rising cost of living, repeatedly denying government figures that showed living costs were being held within a narrow margin over the war years. Once the fighting ended, this pressure erupted in wage demands and strikes. The White House apparently believed that if the strikes could be settled and production thus speeded up, industry could absorb the wage boosts without price advances. In pure theory this might be proved. But practice is seldom pure, and industry became so handicapped with secondary strikes and material shortages that it is just now-more than six months behind schedule-getting into anything resembling a production stride. In the meantime many vital segments of industry did not show the expected earnings. The consequent demand for price adjustments in many lines has been sharp, urgent and frequently granted by OPA. Steel is up \$5 a ton, General Motors cars \$16 to \$60, bituminous coal 401/2¢ a ton. So it goes, and it is going higher. Nobody denies that. The only difference of opinion is over the amount of the rise.

By the end of six months it is hoped that the general level of production will be high enough to absorb the higher wages already granted. This seems like an overly optimistic hope for so short a period. A year would be more reasonable. During this period, however long it is, the tendency toward higher prices may be partially offset by an industrial price policy that can absorb losses until volume curves up. But such price policies cannot do the job alone, and if labor insists on keeping wages in pace with living costs during this period of getting production into full swing, and if labor disrupts this swing by striking or by dragging its feet in the factories, we are clearly in for serious trouble. Labor, no less than industry, now must do some strategic planning as well as hard work.

Industry fought for relaxation of price controls. Labor fought for higher wages. Both must surely realize now, from the abundant evidence at hand, that political and economic pressures being as they are, controls will not be relaxed on one side without equal relaxation on the other. That being so, the remedy for both labor and industry is to regain more self-control.

Neither industry nor labor can do the job alone. They cannot do it together if an American public with \$130 billion in war bonds, the bank or the cooky jar gets to buying too fast or buying to beat the price rise. Sometimes it looks as if the American people were doing their best to throw their money away. Every day looks like Christmas in the department stores, where sales are 27% above last year. One wouldn't want to risk much on the economic wisdom of the crowds thronging the race tracks and sports events. However there is another side to the story that is more hopeful.

Partly it is contained in reports of more discrimination on the part of buyers. People are showing more restraint and getting price conscious; nightclubs find less loose money.

Sensible Buying

All this is important. Self-rationing can do more than any other single thing to hold prices down until production gets within hailing distance of demand. Self-rationing, however, does not mean a "buyers' strike." A panic of non-buying would be about as disruptive and fear-instilling as a panic of overbuying. We need to continue steadily, sensibly, while discouraging as far as possible the production and sale of overpriced luxuries.

And such a condition may very well come about. This is suggested in a remarkable study made at the request of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System by the Department of Agriculture's Division of Program Surveys. It shows that families in the top 10% income bracket now hold 60% of all personal liquid assets. The next 20% hold 27% of such assets, the next 30% have but 12%, while the bottom 40% only have 1%, which is to say that 40% of the American families have virtually no nest egg at all! The survey reports that, of all those having savings and war bonds, "The overwhelming majority reported that they had no expectation of using their liquid assets for any purpose in 1946."

We can lick this thing if we keep our thoughts on just a few fundamentals. Production is the answer to inflation and to a rising standard of living. Industry must, therefore, aim at quick mass production at mass-production prices. Labor must take care not to choke off production before it gets rolling and while profits still await hatching. Patience just a little longer, as well as a little economic maturity, on the part of consumers can avert a calamity and let us once more get into high gear.

PICTURE OF THE WEEK:

By last week inflation had reached such terrifying proportions in Hungary that people were letting pengo notes of high denominations fall into the gutters of Budapest, and street cleaners were, as the picture opposite testifies, sweeping up the paper money like rubbish. Hungary's inflation is 100 times dizzier than Germany's after the last war. A cigaret costs a million pengos, or \$200,000 at prewar rates of exchange. Wage earners need suitcases to cart away their weekly pay. Last week, as a new 100-trillion pengo note (worth 20¢) was issued, the government finally got around to price control and rationing. Prices are set at 6 a.m. daily, may not be raised during the rest of the day.







STANDING AT THE PROPOSED MID-POINT OF THE DAM, GENERAL PICK SURVEYS THE FLAT, HIGH DAKOTA PLAINS THAT WILL BE FLOODED BY THE MISSOURI RIVER

GARRISON DAM

Missouri Valley project raises land prices and Indian war whoops The actual construction of a \$161,000,000 dam in the little town of Garrison, N. Dak., designed to be the key dam in the Missouri River flood-control system, has barely begun. But in the Garrison area one of the biggest land booms in the U.S. has already started. Five new towns are springing up. Prices of farmlands have zoomed as high as 3,000%. Even a B&C Motel, sloganed as "The Best Motel by a Damsite," has been started by a Mr. W. J. Crook.

But the local Indians of Arikara, Hidatsa and Man-

dan tribes who have a reservation in the area to be flooded are opposed to the project, the dam, the boom. Federal law prohibits condemning their land, and the Indians refuse to budge. When Brig. General Lewis A. Pick took over the project, he was challenged by Indians who came dressed for the warpath and shouting that they would have to be killed before they would leave their land. General Pick, who solved the problems of building the Ledo Road, has not yet solved the problem of Garrison Dam Indians.



MAIN STREET of Silver City was laid out by promoter who formerly sold a patent medicine for pneumonia.



A HOUSE ON WHEELS is trucked into town of Underwood. One hotel was wheeled in from 100 miles away.



LIQUOR STORE will be main attraction in Silver City. Army is keeping these towns three miles from the dam.



WHILE FOUR NEW YORK FIREBOATS POUR THOUSANDS OF TONS OF WATER ON THE BLAZE, THE BARNLIKE STATEN ISLAND FERRY TERMINAL GOES UP IN SMOKE.

U.S. CONFLAGRATIONS

Burning of Staten Island ferry terminal and rash of other fires warn nation it is "world's No. 1 firetrap"

In a convention hall in New York last week 300 members of the Eastern Association of Fire Chiefs were sitting through an address on "Protecting New York Harbor from Fire." Just then a 20-foot flame shot up from Staten Island's huge ferry terminal. Within minutes the news swept through the meeting. The chairman banged his gavel for order, but the hall was already emptied.

The city could hardly have put on a more elaborate show for the visiting

The city could hardly have put on a more elaborate show for the visiting firemen. Twelve fire engines streaked on a 16-mile detour across New Jersey and Staten Island in the longest race in their history. Nine fireboats went into action. Three people were killed and more than 200 firemen overcome.



AFTER THREE DAYS ITS TAR-SOAKED PILING TIMBERS WERE STILL SMOLDERING

Firemen who stayed home last week were just as busy. In Chicago one hotel fire was squelched before it reached La Salle disaster proportions (LIFE, June 17), but another in that city killed two people. A Japanese pagoda, relic of Chicago's 1893 Exposition, went up in flames (bottom right). In Elizabeth, N. J. a church caught fire and smoked out a wedding (top right). The current rash of fires all across the U.S. prompted Visiting Fireman Herbert A. Friede, Washington's Superintendent of Fire Alarm, to announce two frightening facts: 1) the nation's fire losses up to March 1946 were 11% greater than for the same period last year; 2) the U.S. has become the "world's No. 1 firetrap."



STEEPLE FIRE ruins the First Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth, N. J. The church was built 160 years ago, after British raiders burned original building in the Revolution.



PAGODA FIRE destroys Japanese structure in Chicago's Jackson Park. The firemen were delayed because they could not get their equipment across a frail wooden bridge.



AT TWO-THIRDS MARK Cornell is in the lead and M.I.T. is beginning to sprint. From top to bottom, the first six crews are Cornell, M.I.T., Harvard, Washington, Wis-

consin and Rutgers. Far behind are California and British Columbia (last). The water was rough, got rougher after the race when wake of pleasure boats swamped the shells.



COACHES' LAUNCH is loaded with Washington alumni during race. Left to right are the launch driver, Al Ulbrickson of Washington, Harrison Sanford of Cornell, Tom Bolles of Harvard, George Pocock, Hale Atkenson of British Columbia, only non-Washington man. Jim McMillin of M.I.T. another Washington man, rode in same launch.

WASHINGTON REGATTA

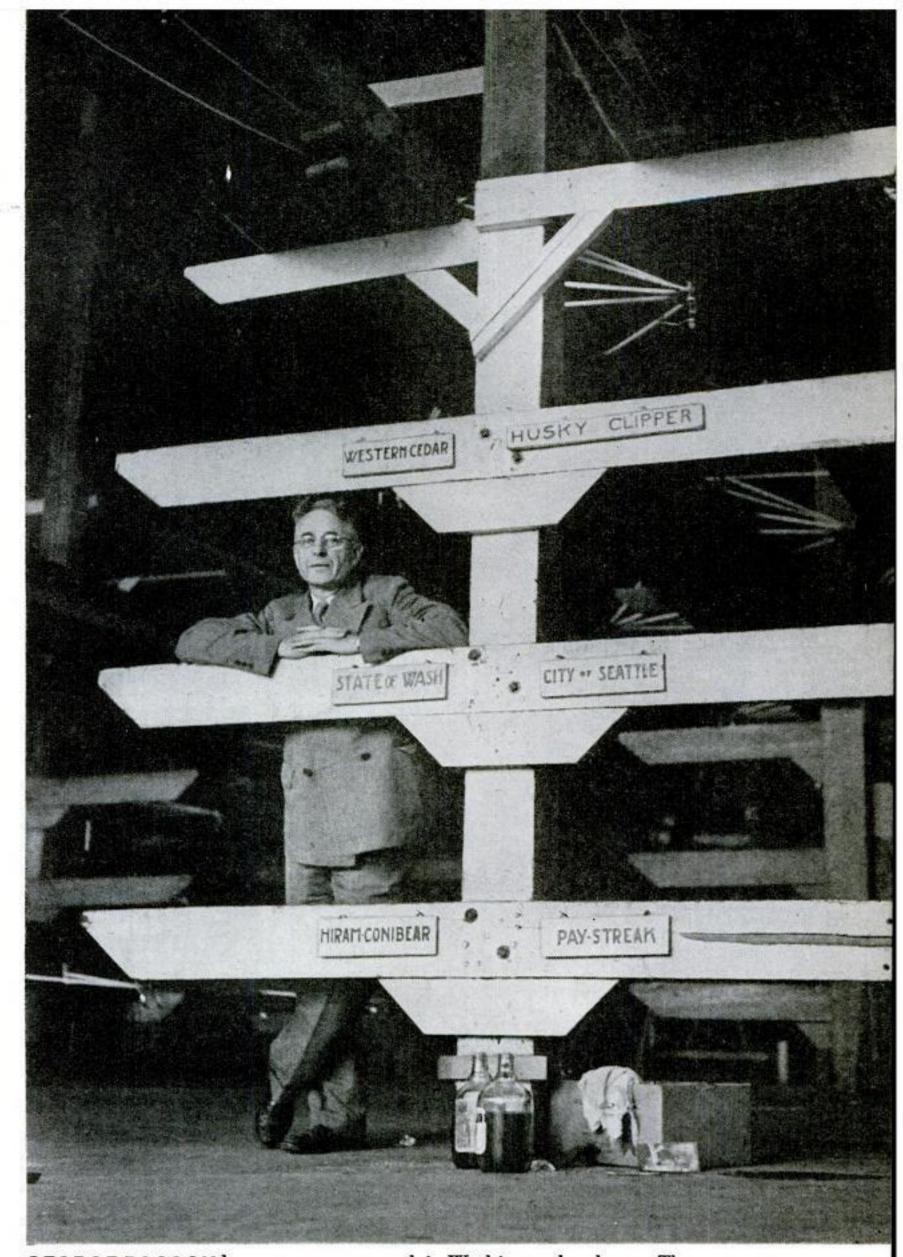
Cornell beats seven colleges in Western crew race

At Seattle, Wash. last fortnight, a record crowd of 150,000 people gathered at Lake Washington to watch the climax of the first postwar college crew racing season, the International Regatta. Eight colleges were competing: Cornell, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rutgers and undefeated Wisconsin had come from the east to race against Washington, California and British Columbia. They were racing on the home grounds of the University of Washington, the most famous college in present-day rowing. Six of the crews were coached by former Washington oarsmen (see top of page), and all were racing in boats made by George Pocock of Washington, No. 1 U.S. shell designer (see right). Every crew but Wisconsin's rowed with variations of the Washington stroke, a quick pull and a fast recovery invented in 1907 by Washington's famous crew coach, Hiram Conibear.

As the race started, Washington went into the lead and the crowds went wild. At the halfway mark, Cornell passed them, and the race finished with Cornell first, M.I.T. second, Washington third and Wisconsin, the favorite, fourth.



CORNELL VARSITY CREW poses with red-tipped oars before the Washington boathouse. In race they used a slow-beat stroke which proved efficient in the rough water.



GEORGE POCOCK leans on an empty rack in Washington boathouse. The names on the racks are those of the famous Pocock shells like the *Husky Clipper*, which won the 1936 Olympics at Berlin and is still in active use. Pocock shells are made of red cedar, are 61 feet long, two feet wide and cost \$1,200. Pocock's brother Dick coaches at Yale.



WINNING COXSWAIN, in accordance with old rowing custom, is thrown into the water by the Cornell crew, who, in their excitement, then threw themselves in after him.



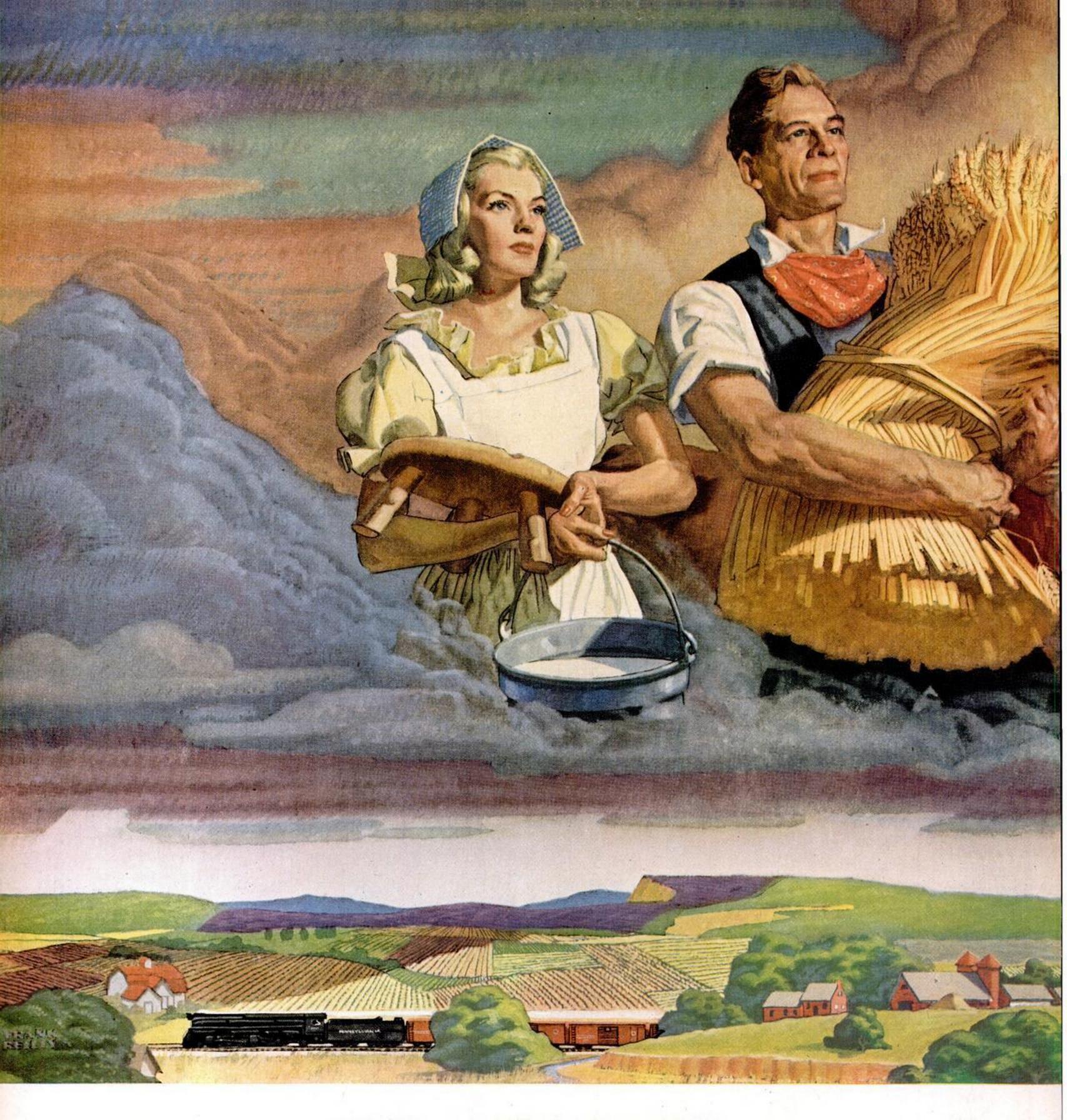
WEARING PEARLS, AIGRETTES AND GOWN, "NANA" HANNEFORD, 76, REHEARSES ACT WITH HER SON "POODLES" AND HER GRANDDAUGHTER GRACE ELIZABETH, 20

CIRCUS QUEEN

Head of famous Hanneford family still works in ring at age of 76 Seventy-six years ago Elizabeth "Nana" Hanneford, then 11 months old, was tossed into her father's arms as he rode bareback in a Scottish circus. She has been in the sawdust ring ever since. Last month in San Diego, at the Cavalcade of Western Sports, she began her 76th consecutive year as a performer. Her famous son "Poodles" and his daughter Grace Elizabeth were with her. Thus was continued the oldest family act in entertainment history. Six generations ago, in

1777, Ned Hanneford and John Scott competed as jugglers before George III. They started a family rivalry which went on for 113 years until Nana Scott married Ned Hanneford IV. They produced the most famous bareback riding act of the age. She became the first female ringmaster in history, and Ringling brought the act to the U.S. in 1915. Although she has not ridden bareback in several years, the queen mother of the Hannefords is still ringmistress and boss of the act.





GOOD PROVIDERS!

When the Pennsylvania Railroad was founded in 1846, it took three-quarters of the total population to produce food and fiber to feed and clothe themselves and the other onequarter living in towns and cities.

Today 25 per cent do that job—and do it better!

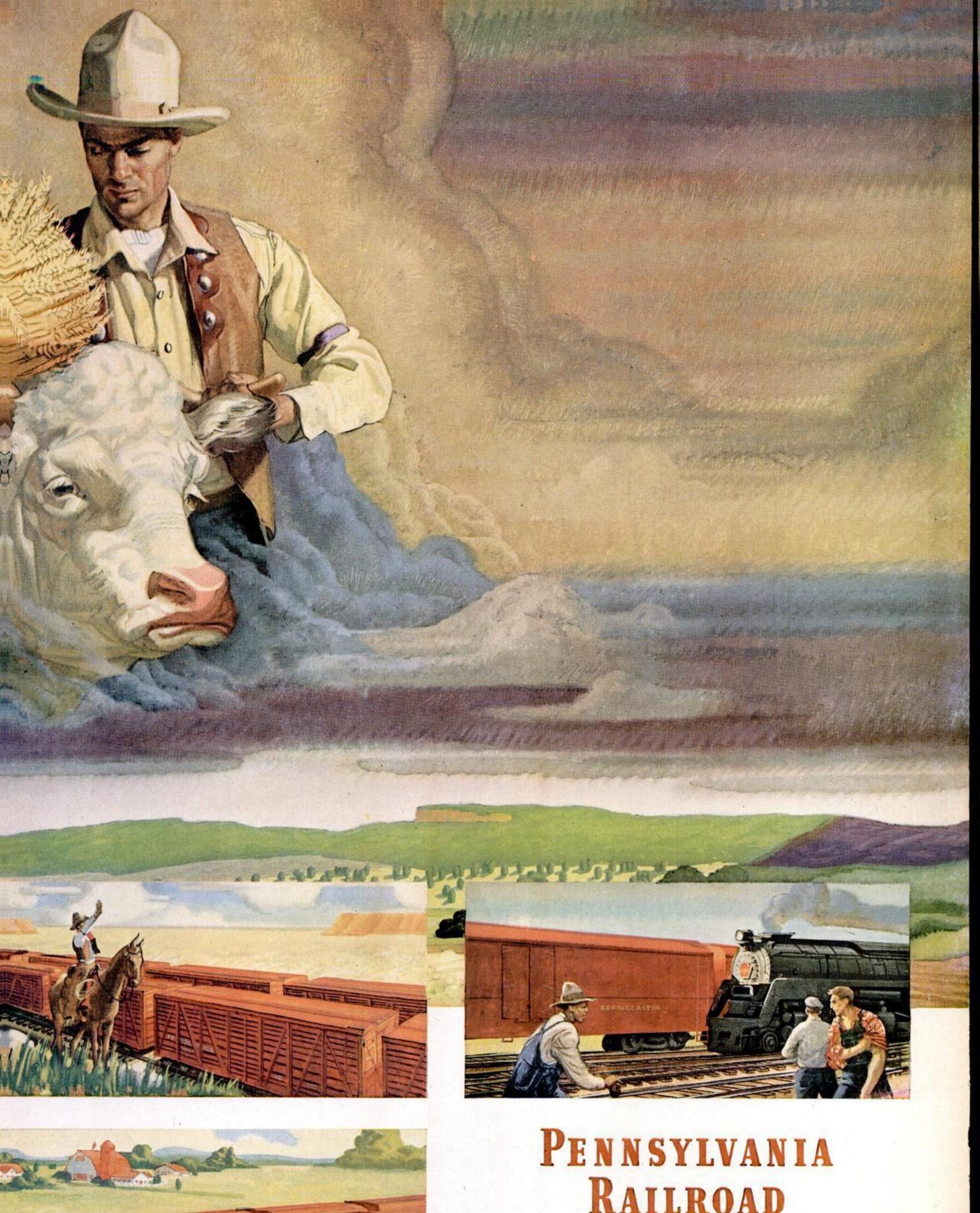
Modern scientific farming smoothly coordinated with fast, highly specialized railroad transportation—there's your answer!

Since earliest days, the Pennsylvania Railroad has worked hand in hand with American' agriculture to help bring that about. Over its lines, as far back as 1857, moved the first shipment of dressed beef under refrigeration. The modern "refrigerator on wheels"... the livestock car...the poultry car... many specialized types...giant terminals in major cities for the quick distribution of fruits, vegetables, poultry, dairy and packing-

house products—these, and more, it has helped pioneer.

Today you'll find the Pennsylvania Railroad Agricultural Department in the field, pointing out new crop opportunities, helping find new markets—working for the good of all!

In return for this overall transportation service, the Pennsylvania Railroad receives . . . less than a penny a ton per mile!



RAILROAD

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF TRANSPORTATION PROGRESS

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Forecast: Cold and Frosty

What a surprise for the weather man! (He'd normally be predicting "hot and sultry.")

And what a wonderful surprise for you... if you'll follow our suggestion and make one of these green-and-silver triumphs for yourself!

For no other Julep you ever tasted can match the frosty perfection of one made with Four Roses...because Four Roses is so distinctive, so different, in flavor—the perfect Julep whiskey! How to make the perfect Mint Julep

Simply take a few sprigs of fresh, tender young mint. Cover with powdered sugar and enough water to dissolve sugar. Crush the mint (or just stir it, if you prefer). Place the mixture in bottom of tall glass and fill with shaved ice. Then pour in Four Roses, lavishly, until glass is brimming. Garnish with mint and let stand till frost forms thick,

Then sit back and sip the noblest drink ever created by the hand of man...a Four Roses Mint Julep!

FOUR ROSES

A TRULY GREAT WHISKEY



Four Roses is a blend of straight whiskies. 90 proof.

Frankfort Distillers Corporation, New York City.





IN MORALITY PLAY BY NEGRO CONGREGATIONALIST STUDENTS, A CHARACTER CALLED "HUMAN LIFE" MADE SLAVES OF THOSE LACKING SPIRITUAL CONFIDENCE

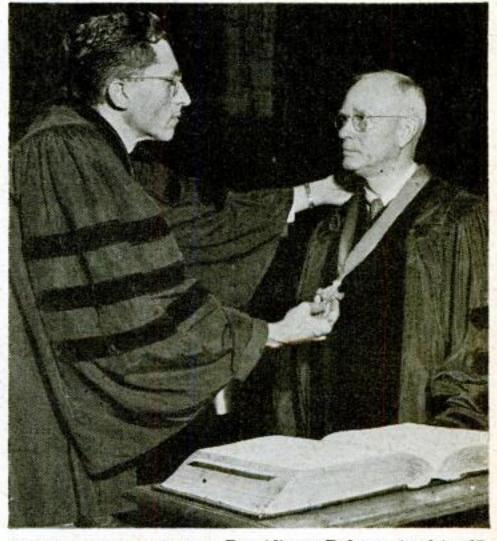
CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION

Heirs of the Pilgrim faith meet to preach and practice democracy

On the fragrant, fresh-cut lawns of Iowa's Grinnell College, in the shade of ancient elm trees, the Congregational Christian Churches of America met last week to reaffirm their old tradition of faith in the precepts of Christ and the dignity of the individual. The 2,251 delegates slept in campus dormitories or pitched tents under the trees, ate together at long, unpretentious tables, argued amicably and eventually agreed on such current problems as outlawing the atomic bomb and reducing world trade barriers. As moderator for the next two years they chose Dr. Albert Palmer, a Los Angeles preacher, to succeed Educator Ronald Bridgesthus alternating the office of head Congregationalist according to custom, between layman and cler-

gyman. As chief goal until they meet again in 1948, they chose a campaign to abolish U.S. racial discrimination, a logical outgrowth of the days when the Congregationalists were heart and soul of the Abolitionist movement.

The first Congregationalists arrived on the Mayflower, vigorously guarded the independence of individual churches, founded such schools as Harvard, Yale, Wellesley, Dartmouth, Grinnell. After the Civil War their missionaries concentrated on educating Negroes, started 500 Negro schools including Fisk University. One notable result of their zeal for democracy is the intensely active participation of their laymen. A Congregationalist is never just a member but always a part of the church.



NEW MODERATOR, Dr. Albert Palmer (right), 67, took over the cross of office from Dr. Ronald Bridges.

If she steers clear of you like this...

When you'd like to set your course like this...





TRY THIS

MORAL: Everybody's breath offends sometimes. Let Life Savers sweeten and freshen your breath—after eating, drinking, and smoking.



Congregational Convention CONTINUED



FOLK DANCERS from Congregational mountaineer school in Pleasant Hill, Tenn. entertained on the lawn beside the dining hall while delegates lined up in shifts to eat. Negroes comprise 3% of the Church's entire membership.

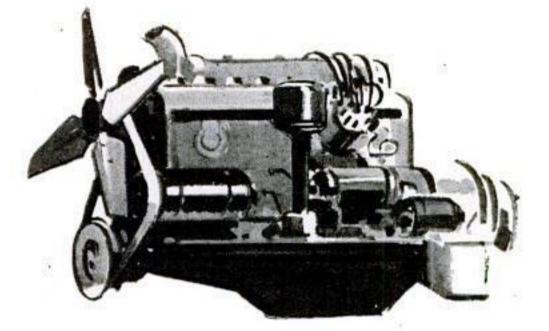


HYMNS AND PRAYERS opened meetings. Official badge worn by delegates (left) bore inscription "100-One," denoting racial unity and the 100th anniversary of the Church's missionary society for education of minority races.



A CLEAN BOY LOOKS BETTER

A clean-up can turn a grimy urchin into a polished little gentleman. Cleanliness also makes a whale of a difference in the way the motor of your car runs.



A CLEAN MOTOR RUNS BETTER

A clean motor has more power, lasts longer, gets more miles to a gallon of gasoline.

New Sinclair Opaline Motor Oil cleans as it lubricates.



THIS NEW PREMIUM OIL

New Opaline is a Premium Grade oil. It contains special, war-developed chemicals to keep your motor clean of carbon, sludge, lacquer and corrosive acids which steal your power when you use ordinary oil.



KEEPS YOUR MOTOR CLEAN AS A WHISTLE

For a cleaner, more powerful motor, ask your Sinclair Dealer to drain out the old oil, flush crankcase and motor, and then refill with new Sinclair Opaline Motor Oil—Premium Grade.

Ask Your Sinclair Dealer De For New Premium Grade

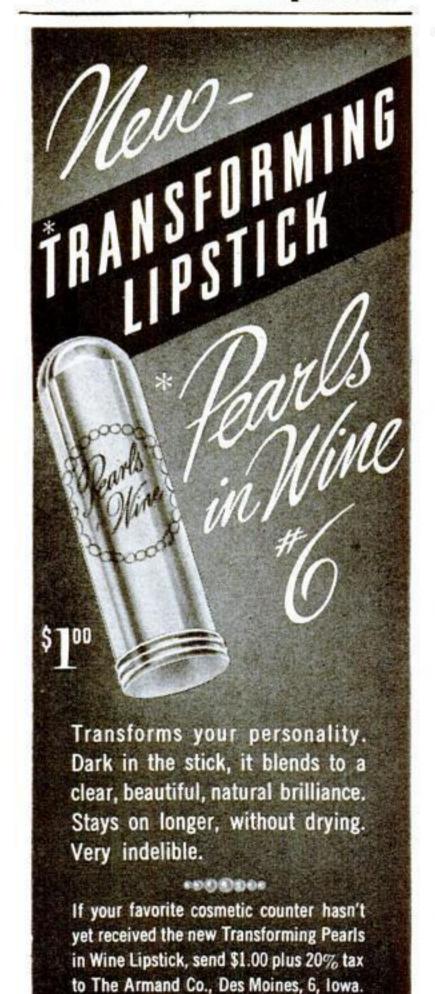
SINCLAIR OPALINE MOTOR OIL

SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY

Congregational Convention CONTINUED



"Better get a pair of those new B. F. Goodrich Silvertown rubber heels with the special non-slip feature!" And . . . extra wear where you need it means more miles per foot.



*TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



MISSIONARIES for 42 years, the Rev. and Mrs. C. M. Warren went to Japan in 1899, narrowly missed war by returning home in 1941. They live in Utah.



DELEGATES listened earnestly to speeches, joined from floor in debates. They often disagreed sharply, but meetings were kept democratic and orderly.



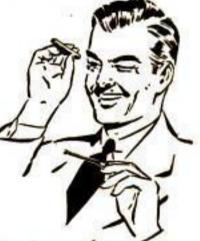
WOMAN MINISTER, The Rev. Hilda R. Frank, is 25 and unmarried. The Congregationalist is one of few churches which ordain women to a full ministry.



Pro-phy-lac-tic
NYLON
Tooth Brush

NICOTINE REMOVED

— look through and see!



Throat-irritating nicotine and tars are removed from cigarette smoke by the scientific principle of condensation in the radiator of the Kirsten Cigarette Holder . . . no messy filters . . . no gadgets. Residues are quickly and thoroughly removed with the built-in ramrod. There's a handy ejector too . . . no need to handle cigarette stubs.



YOU press the button

does the rest



A GREAT FILM

because it makes your picture-taking so easy and so sure . . .

Because when you use Verichrome you're all set to enjoy day-inand-day-out picture-taking at its best . . .

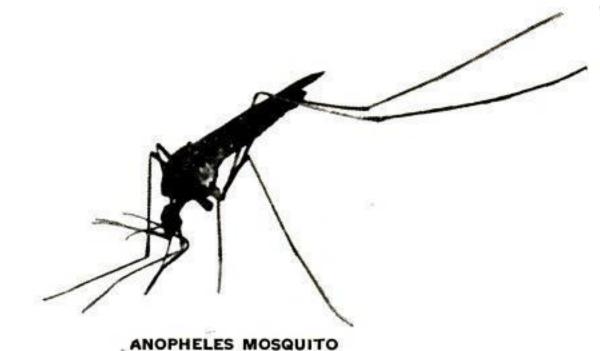
Because this film is made for all who want to get good pictures of their good times . . . without any bother. With Verichrome, they "get the picture," and that's that!

Any camera is a better camera when loaded with Kodak Verichrome Film . . . Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester 4, N. Y.

Kodak Verichrome - the Film in the yellow box

Kodak Copyrighted materi





DDT

It will not rid the world of insect pests but it is still a wonder bug killer by ANTHONY STANDEN

N Dec. 10, 1943 the New York Times ran a modest little notice to the effect that the armed forces had been using a new insecticide called dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane. This chemical, with its name shortened to DDT, became a ninemonth wonder. Magazine articles appeared with enthusiastic titles like "Death To Bugs" and "Super-Delouser." The following summer, however, the wave of publicity began to go sour: we had "Insect War May Backfire" and "DDT Warning." In 1945 the optimism of V-E and V-J Days carried over into the insect world, and we had "Chemical Marvels Take the Bugs out of Living" and "DDT Can Wipe Out Plagues," but in September the debunking began all over again, with "DDT, Caution!" "Lowdown on DDT" and "DDT, Handle with Care."

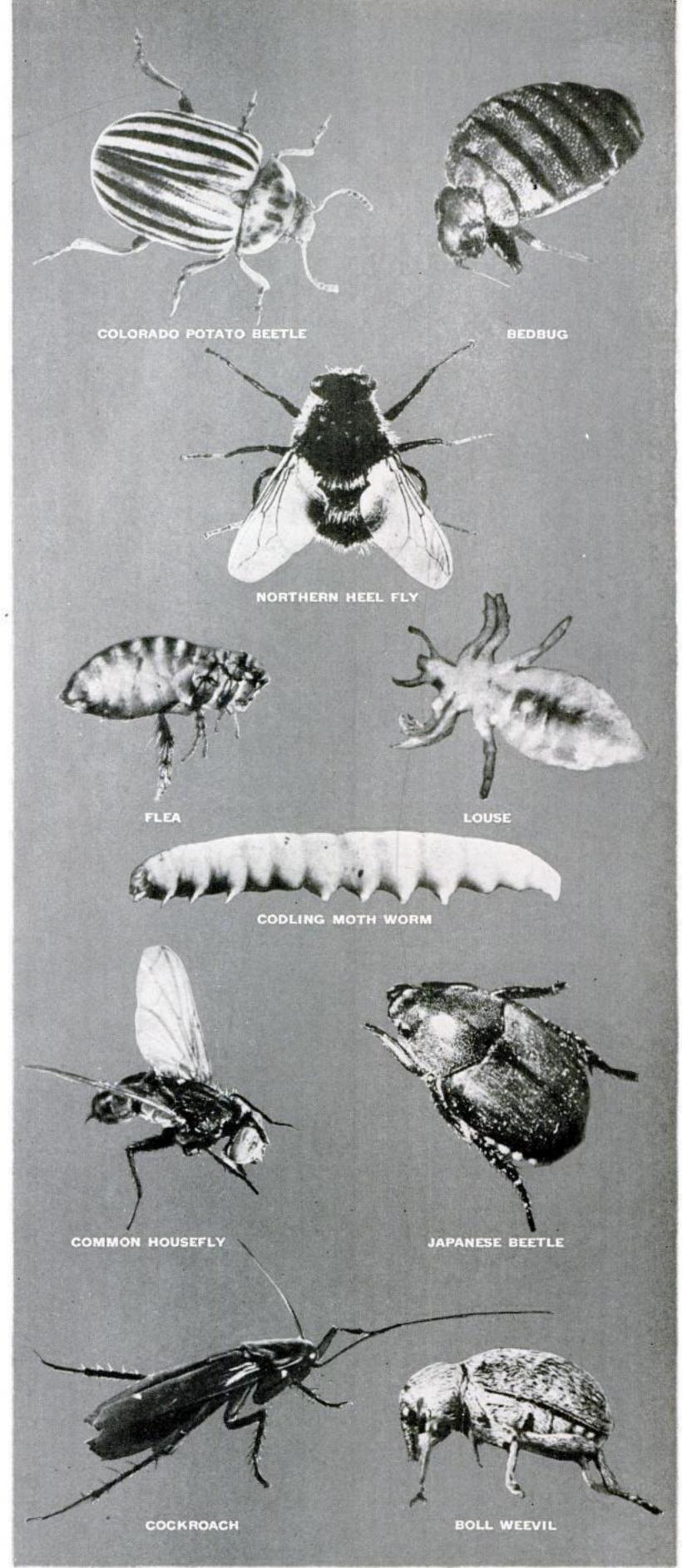
Today, in this summer of 1946, with gardeners engaged in their annual war against the cabbage worm, and homeowners in their summer offensive against the housefly and mosquito, it is time to get to the bottom of all this. Once and for all, how good is DDT? What can it do? Is it like painless dentistry, regularly announced but never put into practice? Or is it almost, at any rate, as good as the first uproar led bug haters to hope and believe?

The objections to DDT, to look at its bad side first, are three in number: it is poisonous to man; it kills too many kinds of insects, so that good insects are killed as well as bad, and, finally, there are some insects—some bad ones—so unobliging as not to yield to it.

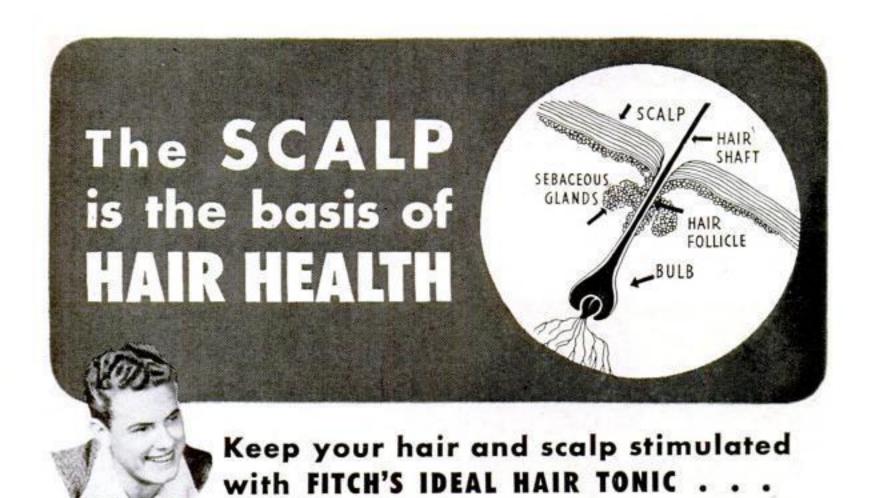
It will be well to examine these defects in sequence.

That DDT is poisonous if you eat it is indisputable, but then so are most insecticides, and the remedy is simply not to eat them. It would be possible, too, to be affected injuriously by breathing spray or dust containing DDT, but if ordinary sensible precautions are taken the risk is slight. In some forms DDT can be absorbed through the skin. The dry powder in which DDT is used as a "lousicide" is not one of these, and neither is any water-base spray, but the thing to watch is a household spray made up with a kerosenelike base. Even this, however, takes a long contact over quite an area of skin to be dangerous, and this may easily be avoided by bathing. If despite soap and water you notice a local irritation that is probably due to the kerosene. There was this risk even with the mildest prewar fly spray. It is the opinion of Dr. Paul A. Neal of the National Institute of Health, who gets to hear of all the complaints, that a genuine, proved case of human DDT poisoning has not occurred in the U.S.

Against many kinds of insects, on the other hand, DDT is fantastically poisonous, either if they get it on their bodies or if they swallow it. If a mosquito stands on as little as a trillionth of an ounce of it, he absorbs enough through his feet so that he falls down and dies a few hours later. Unfortunately DDT is somewhat like the Irishman's poison, one drop of which, placed on the tongue of a cat, would kill a man. Use DDT to kill one thing, and it goes ahead and kills another. Audubon Societies have been alarmed lest birds be killed by ingesting DDT-killed insects. This is a theoretical possibility, although rather unlikely unless unnecessarily



DDT KILLS all insects on this page except the boll weevil and the heel fly. Like most insecticides, it is only moderately effective against cockroaches. Disease carriers pictured above are the anopheles mosquito, which transmits malaria; flea (bubonic plague); louse (typhus), and fly, which transmits dysentery and may Le a carrier of infantile paralysis. Colorado potato beetle, Japanese beetle, boll weevil and codling moth are destructive to crops. Heel fly is parasite which lives on cows, causing diminished milk production and damaging hides.



WHEN YOUR scalp is functioning properly, it helps lubricate your hair with natural oil and keeps the hair looking healthy and lustrous. When the scalp fails in its function, then the hair begins to look dull and sometimes even to fall out. Fitch's Ideal Hair Tonic stimulates a sluggish scalp and opens the clogged hair follicles, enabling them

oil can flow onto the hair itself. Just massage a few drops of Fitch's Ideal Hair Tonic onto your scalp and notice how the scalp feels healthier ... the hair smoother and glossier.

Fitch's Ideal Hair Tonic is not sticky or greasy . . . leaves the hair with that well-groomed look.

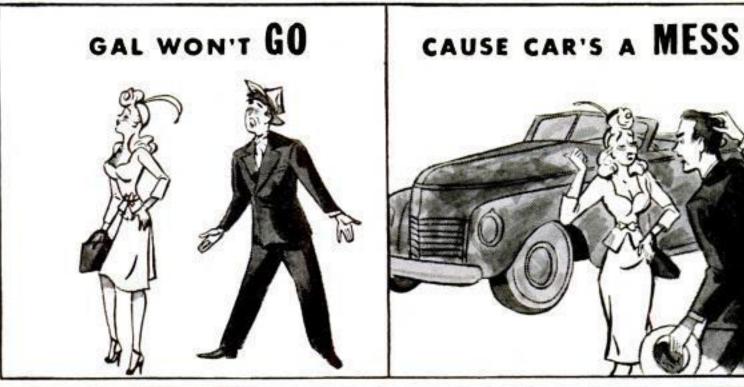
LISTEN TO "ROGUE'S GALLERY" starring DICK POWELL every Thurs., 8:30 p. m. EDST over MBS. TUNE IN "FITCH BANDWAGON" every Sun., 7:30 p. m. EDST over NBC.





IDEAL HAIR TONIC

THE F. W. FITCH COMPANY . Des Moines 6, Iowa . Bayonne N. J. . Los Angeles 21, Calif. . Jackson, Miss. . Toronto 2, Canada







Just try No. 7. You'll say it's the easiest shine-up ever. This speedy polish cleans away traffic film quickly—restores original color and lustre. If you want a brilliant shine in half the time, use Du Pont No. 7 Polish.



OUPDING BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING ... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

REG. U. S. PAT, OFF.

DDT CONTINUED

heavy doses are used. But when DDT is sprayed too heavily about the countryside to kill insects, it may also kill fish and other coldblooded creatures such as frogs, toads and turtles. It can kill them directly, or indirectly by killing the insects and Crustacea on which they feed.

And so our first wild hopes of having the whole countryside drenched with DDT to remove all six-legged nuisances forever have been rudely dashed. Such treatment, even if it were practical, would seriously upset the balance of nature and might easily land us in a bad fix. However, as regards mosquitoes, it seems to be possible, in some cases, to use a dosage of DDT just heavy enough to kill their larvae in the pools where they breed and yet not so heavy as to do serious damage to the fish and other forms of life. But if this is not possible one must strike a balance: which is more valuable, the absence of mosquitoes or the presence of fish? It all depends on the particular circumstances.

"The trouble with moth balls," another Irishman once said, "is that it's so difficult to hit the moths with them," and this is profoundly true for it describes the principal difficulty in practical bug hunting, which is to bring the bugbane into actual contact with the bug. Some bugs are very hard to get at with DDT or with any other insecticide, while others, unfortunately, are not much affected even when liberally dosed with it. One of DDT's failures is the notorious cotton boll weevil, an insect which sets us back perhaps \$100,000,000 every year. It is also useless against the Mexican bean beetle. It works with some aphids but as a rule is less effective against these plant lice than the common or garden nicotine spray. It has also registered failures, for one reason or another, against the tobacco hornworm, the cabbage seedpod weevil, the tomato russet mite, the screwworm (breeds in open wounds in livestock), the heel fly (the larva tunnels through the body of a cow), the chigger, the poultry mite and sundry others.

On the other hand the notorious Japanese beetle is a DDT casualty-not that DDT will wipe out the Japanese beetle from our shores; to hope for that would be much too optimistic. It is also useful against the Colorado potato beetle, the gypsy moth, whose leaf-eating caterpillar menaces trees in New England, and the Oriental fruit moth, whose larva is a nasty grub working chiefly in peaches. Among the lesser nuisances its successes include locust borers, cankerworms, sawflies, elm leaf beetles, evergreen bagworms, mimosa webworms, white-pine weevils, leaf hoppers, tree hoppers, spittle bugs, grape-berry moths, rose chafers, cabbage caterpillars and many more creatures of this kind. DDT may offer for the first time a practical insecticidal treatment against the European corn borer. It is very good indeed against the codling moth, a vicious and determined pest of apples. (A very small amount of DDT may remain on the apples, but this is at any rate no worse than residues of lead and arsenic from insecticides now in use.) All this is in addition to its really great victories against insects transmitting malaria, dengue, filariasis, dysentery and several other diseases, which are of far more importance than a few worms in our apples or some damage to our trees.

Resurrection from "Beilstein"

ALTHOUGH the familiar letters DDT come from Dichloro-Diphenyl Trichloroethane, this appalling mouthful is only a rough-and-ready chemical name, not really good enough for precise scientific use. The truly official designation, 1-trichloro-2, 2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane, has no D in it anywhere. Both polysyllables denote an inoffensive-looking white powder which was concocted by a German chemistry student called Zeidler in 1874, reported in the Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft, abstracted in an immense compendium called Beilstein—the grave-yard of organic chemicals—and promptly forgotten by the scientific world for it appeared to be of no interest whatever. Its bugkilling properties were discovered only much later as a result of a comprehensive research by Dr. Paul Müller and his associates, working for the Geigy company, in Switzerland.

Most insecticides have been discovered by a hit-or-miss method, but Dr. Müller had a theory to start with and clear specifications of the molecular structure of the insecticide he was looking for. He wanted the atoms in the molecule to be carefully arranged around a central core allied to chloroform, which penetrates the insect's skin (or integument, to use the technical term), and to have two sticking-out parts, like the wings of an airplane, which are related to the lethal stuff in moth balls and which go straight for the nerves. He drew a diagram of the molecule he wanted and made a sample of it, probably for the first time since Zeidler's day. Then he tested it on insects and it worked.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 50

THE GREATEST CELEBRATION THE SCREEN HAS EVER SEEN!



JEANNE CRAIN



CORNEL



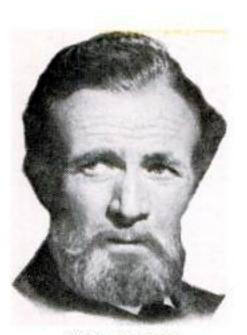
WILLIAM
EYTHE



CONSTANCE BENNETT



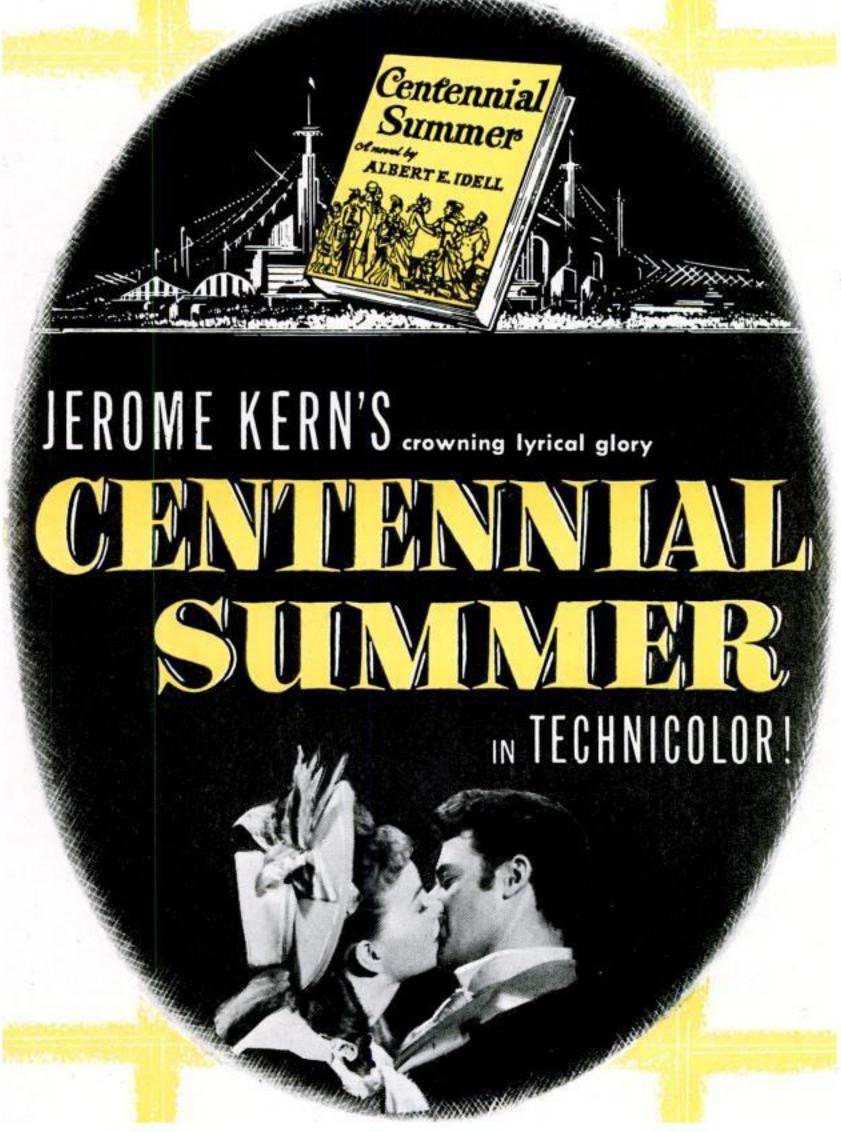
LINDA Darnell



WALTER BRENNAN



DOROTHY GISH





"All Through The Day"
Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein II

"In Love In Vain" • "Up With The Lark"
"The Right Romance" • "Railroad Song"
Lyrics by Leo Robin

"Cinderella Sue" Lyrics by E. Y. Harburg Produced and Directed by

OTTO PREMINGER

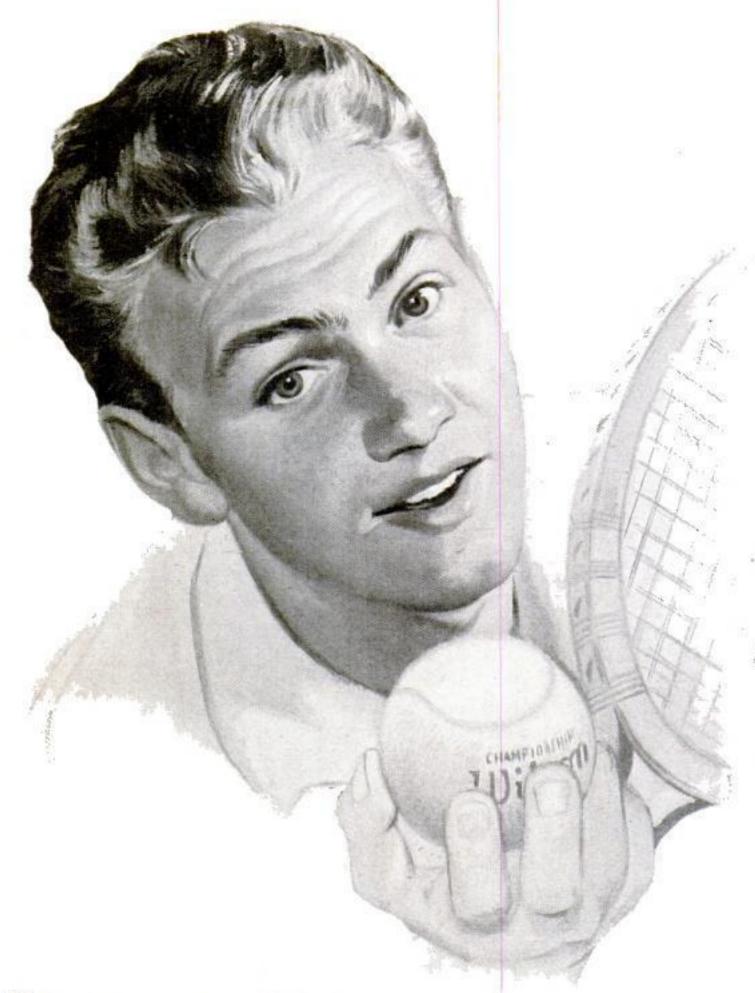
Screen Play by Michael Kanin

Based on the Novel by Alfred E. Idell

Music by Jerome Kern

Dances Staged by Dorothy Fox

20th CENTURY-FOX



"that's right, Mister,

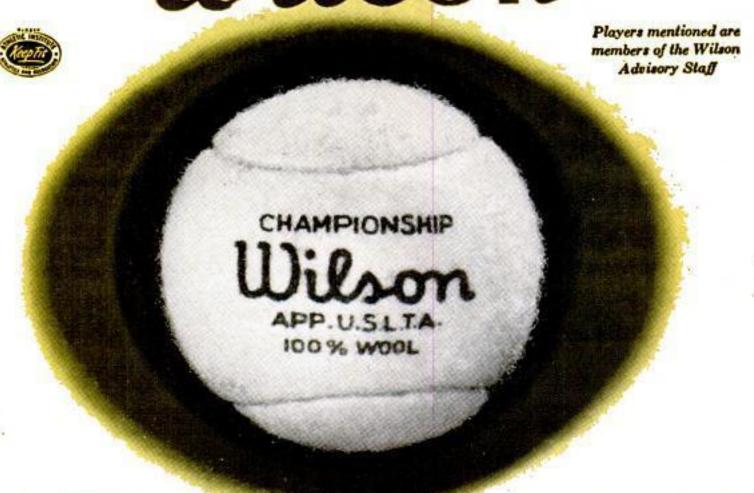
Wilson's the ball...

Look at it from all angles. The Wilson Championship Tennis Ball has been used exclusively in more important tournaments than any other ball. Bobby Riggs and Don Budge used it in every match of their cross-country World's Professional Championship series. Again, in 1946, it has been made the official ball of the U. S. National Clay Court Championships. In my book, mister, that's proof Wilson's the ball."

Wilson Sporting Goods Co., Chicago, New York and other leading cities
(A Wilson & Co., Inc., subsidiary)

The LAST WORD in tennis balls pressure packed in vacuum sealed tins

Wilson



it's Wilson today in sports equipment



BODY LICE, on patches of cloth, feed on man to build up their strength before being subjected to deadly DDT test. Volunteer at Orlando, Fla. laboratory (above) permits up to 10,000 lice to suck his blood, is paid \$5 a day.

DDT CONTINUED

It was first used in 1939 against the Colorado potato beetle, which has found its way to Europe and is a serious pest there. But somehow very little information was published about it, and the American entomologists were completely unaware that anything was cooking. When the Geigy company sent some of it to their New York agents in August 1942, the sample was handed over to the Department of Agriculture for a routine testing.

As soon as the results came in, though, the entomologists nearly overturned their microscopes with excitement. Chemists were let loose on the remainder of the sample to find out the active constituent which makes it tick. They very soon found Zeidler's compound, tracked it down in *Beilstein* and found out how to make it. Prompt and energetic huddles took place between the Army and the Department of Agriculture, and soon a battery of chemists, entomologists, parasitologists and every other kind of 'ologist was working away at it, under the classification "Restricted."

In May 1943, DDT was pronounced safe to human beings when properly used and uncommonly deadly to lice. In the same month 300 pounds of it were manufactured by the Cincinnati Chemical. Company, an affiliate of the Geigy company. Monthly production reached 10,000 pounds by July, and then started a vertiginous climb.

First victory: typhus

T first the whole of the production went to the Army. It was A put up in little two-ounce cans of a powder containing 10% DDT, issued to the GIs with instructions to powder their clothing with it, with special attention to the seams. Such action protected the soldiers completely against lice for a few weeks at a minimum. When the whole of the Army was adequately supplied with the two-ounce cans, incidence of typhus was reduced to a point where it was no longer a serious military threat. Anyone who still thinks that there is something not-so-wonderful-after-all about DDT had better read what Hans Zinsser has to say in Rats, Lice and History: "Typhus, with its brothers and sisters-plague, cholera and dysentery-has decided more campaigns than Caesar, Hannibal, Napoleon, and all the inspector generals of history." The possibility which DDT now offers of having war without typhus is about as striking as it would be if we could have earthquakes without falling houses.

Once big-scale production had really got under way, with many companies joining in, attention could be directed to other creatures besides the louse. Deadlier than the Jap in the Pacific was malaria, and the malaria-transmitting mosquitoes were right up DDT's alley. So also were the flies—and flies in quadrillions can, by mere objectionableness, become a definite military problem, quite apart from the fact that they are known to transmit dysentery and are suspected of many other crimes against human health. DDT therefore started island hopping, being sprayed from airplanes over Saipan, Peleliu, Iwo Jima and several other islands including parts of the Philippines and Okinawa. Contrary to popular belief, it did not kill every single insect on these islands, and airplane spraying or some milder treatment had to be continued at intervals afterward.

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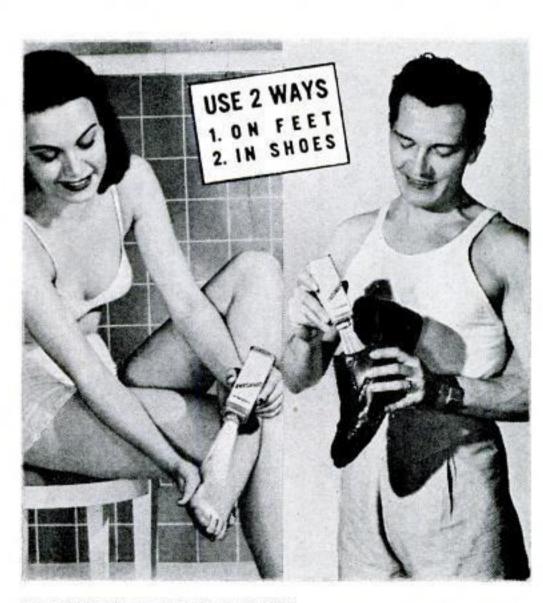
FIGHT MILLS

BEWARE of Athlete's Foot epidemic this summer the unsightly disease rages at its worst in warm weather! Public bathing, dampness, perspiration spread infection. To help fight dangerous A.F., have entire family use soothing, protective Quinsana fungicidal powder. Wonderful results!

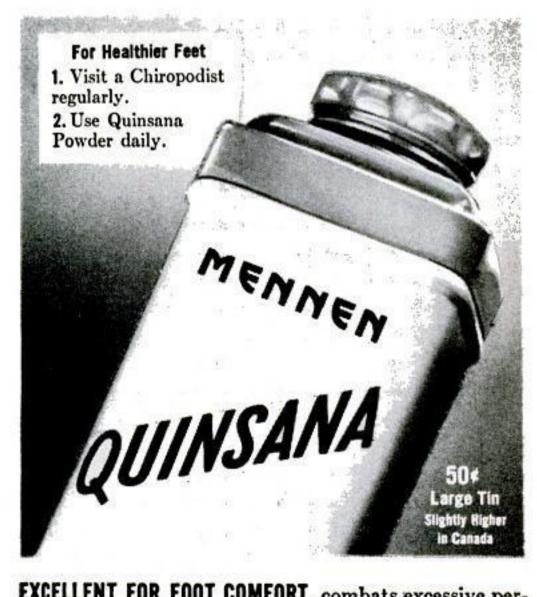
7 OUT OF 10 HAVE IT!



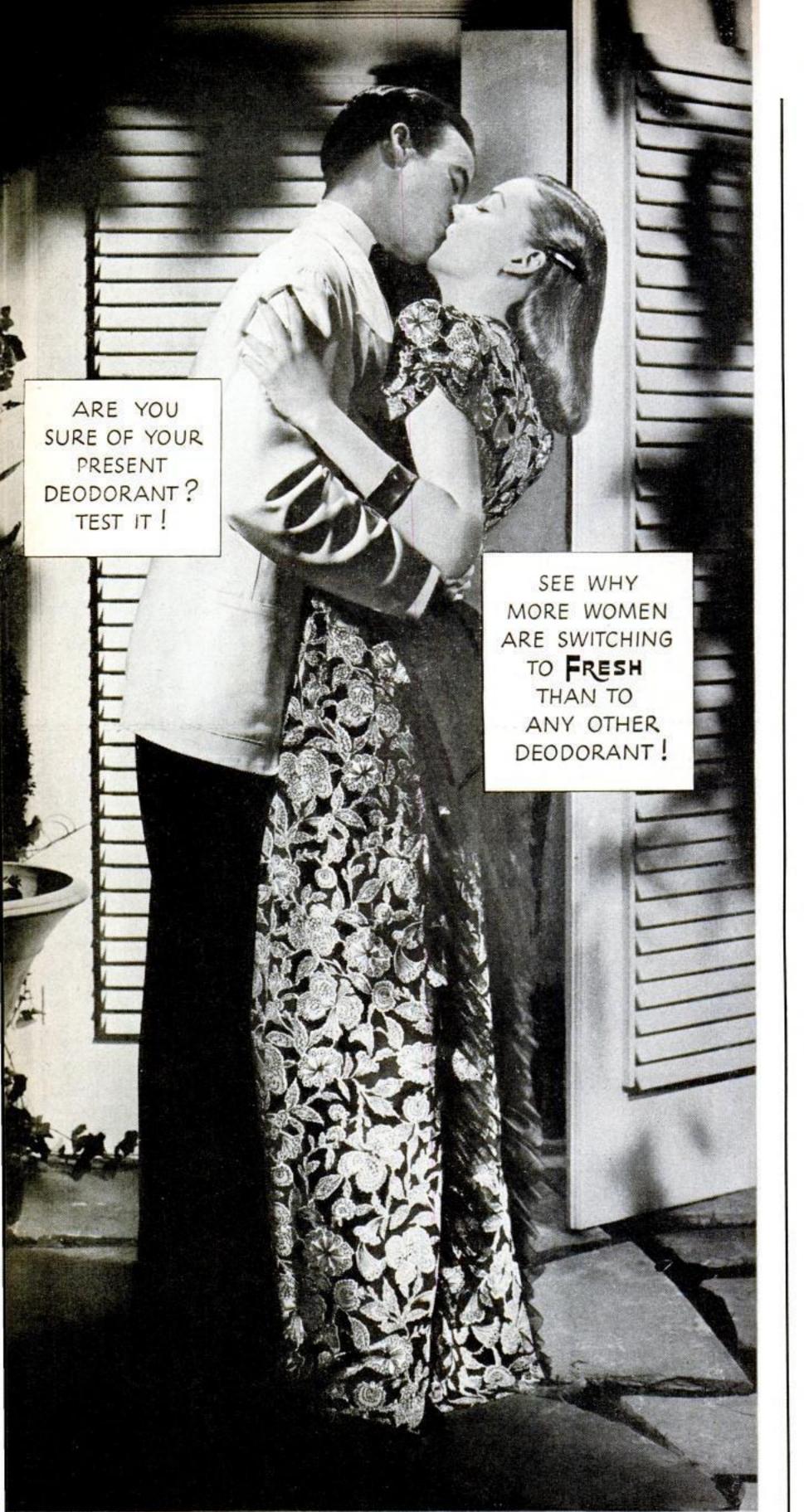
ATHLETE'S FOOT DISAPPEARED among practically all persons using Quinsana (in records of thousands). Look out for usual symptoms of Athlete's Foot—cracks, peeling between toes, itching, soggy skin. Use Quinsana daily.



USE QUINSANA DAILY 2 WAYS, on feet and in shoes (absorbs moisture, reduces chances of re-infection from your shoes). Most Chiropodists (foot specialists) recommend Quinsana for the whole family, to help keep feet healthy.



EXCELLENT FOR FOOT COMFORT, combats excessive perspiration, foot odor; cooling to hot, tired feet. Used with great success in Armed Forces. Get Quinsana powder now-don't be without it! THE MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.,



Be lovely to love

Make the famous Fresh test. Put your present deodorant under one arm. Put Fresh, the new cream deodorant, under the other arm.

See which stops perspiration prevents odor better.

Fresh contains the most effective perspiration-stopping ingredient known to science. Fresh stays smooth.., doesn't dry out in the jar.



DDT CONTINUED

But DDT proved that it could easily convert a verminous hellhole of an island into a health resort.

The ensuing years of peace offer a rosy future for DDT. Strangely enough, cattle will benefit from it at least as much as humans. A large proportion of the peacetime production will go into dairies and be sprayed on the walls, where its residual effect will keep the premises almost entirely free of flies for many weeks. Much DDT. in a water-base spray, will also be used directly on the cattle. against lice, and also horn flies, whose roosting place between meals is the back of the animal itself. DDT has been shown to cut down the horn-fly population from up to 4,000 per animal to 2 or 3. As a result cows gain weight and also yield more milk. The gain in beef-cattle weight was at the rate of more than half a ton for every pound of DDT used.

Malariologists also are enjoying a warm pink glow of inner excitement. Unlike typhus, which is primarily a wartime disease, malaria is a scourge of peacetime as well. In the U.S. there are four or five million cases a year and 4,000 to 5,000 deaths. But now malariologists figure that any community which cares to take the trouble and spend the money can very greatly reduce the incidence of malaria in the neighborhood of centers of population. Outlying country districts are a different matter, for the wide-open spaces are too vast for concentrated treatment to be practicable. But some optimists are already thinking of systematic, concentrated attacks to eliminate malaria from places like Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Sardinia and even Italy.

Attempts have also been made to combat poliomyelitis by means of DDT, acting on the suspicion that polio may be spread by flies. Wholesale airplane spraying of DDT was used this way last year in Rockford, Ill. and Paterson, N. J. and recently in San Antonio, Texas, but the health authorities are keeping their fingers very carefully crossed about the results. It is difficult to get scientific results in this sort of work. If you treat the entire area, then you cannot credit the DDT if improvement takes place, for perhaps the number of new cases would have dropped anyway. But if you run a "control" by spraying only half of the city, what is to prevent the flies from flying from the untreated half over to the treated half?

A blessing to home and garden

■N agriculture DDT will come in very handy without, however, ■ being so revolutionary as to displace the standard insecticides now in use. The home gardener will find a large number of proprietary products containing DDT on the market, but he must not expect perfect success in all cases, for a tremendous amount of detailed work is required to find the best way to use it against each particular insect pest, and this work is by no means completed. It will be useful on many vegetables, particularly potatoes, and on most flowers. Although it is poisonous to bees, it is actually less so than insecticides previously used, so that it may well be a blessing to the beekeeper.

The home will benefit from DDT even more than the garden. Not only is it wonderful against flies and mosquitoes, but a dusting powder or a water-base spray is good to use on dogs for fleas and ticks. (It is not recommended to try this on cats, though, because they may eat some of the DDT when they lick themselves.) If you give walls or screens or your garden furniture a very thorough spraying with a kerosene-base spray, they will be lethal to flies and mos-

quitoes for several months.

Against house-infecting insects other than flies and mosquitoes, DDT has some great successes, a few failures and some results in between. It is moderately effective against cockroaches but scarcely any better than sodium fluoride, the standard roachbane. The manufacturers recommend it against clothes moths. They say that a thorough spraying with a kerosene-base spray makes a garment immune to these creatures, and the effect lasts through several launderings, though not through a dry cleaning. Against ants you can try DDT dust and it may work fine; if it does not, maybe you have the wrong kind of ant. Some species yield to treatment, others do not. Carpet beetles seem to be abominably resistant to DDT. But bedbugs! The Department of Agriculture has said, "DDT is the perfect answer to the bedbug problem." You carefully spray or dust the mattress and pillows and the springs and joints in the bed frame. You do not have to spray cracks in the wall, even though a great many bedbugs live there, because they will all be killed when they visit the bed at night to take their meals.

Many miscellaneous pieces of information about DDT have not yet been fully doped out by the scientists. If DDT is used on crops year after year, will it eventually accumulate in the soil and make

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ARRIVED SAFELY. JOHNNY GOT HIS FIRST TOOTH

AS WE PASSED THROUGH TOPEKA. LOVE=

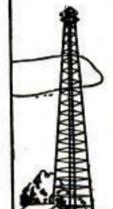


"Wait till I show this telegram to Hank Lewis! His boy's 5 weeks older—and no teeth! Then I'm going to telegraph Jane right back what Hank's face looked like!"

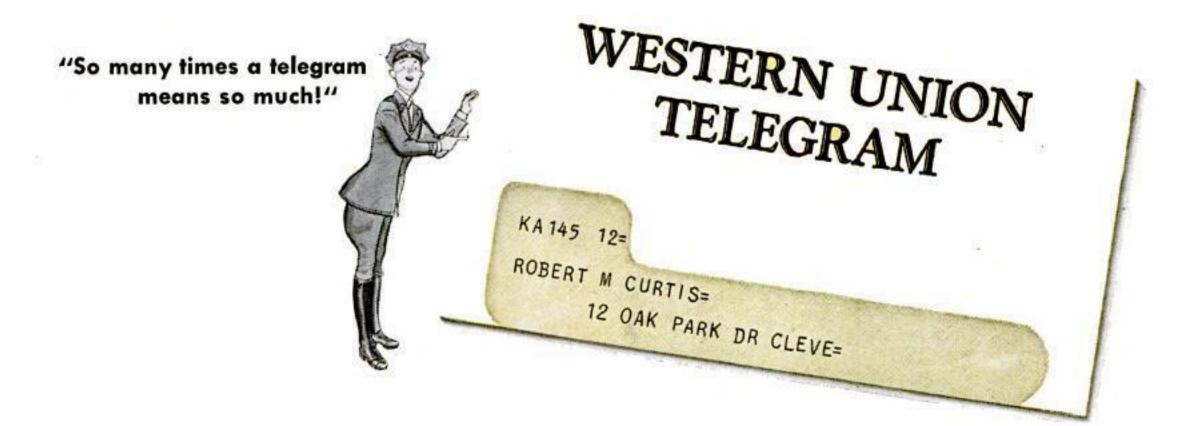
THE WAY to keep your spirits flying, when you're miles apart, is to keep in touch by telegram. What a thrill it is to flash a few cheery words back and forth,

every day or so! And remember, too, it's so easy to send telegrams. Simply go to your near-by Western Union office or you can call Western Union and have your telegram charged to your phone.

Telegrams cost you so little, take only a few minutes of your time, are thoughtful and appreciated. Isn't there someone who would like to hear from you today?

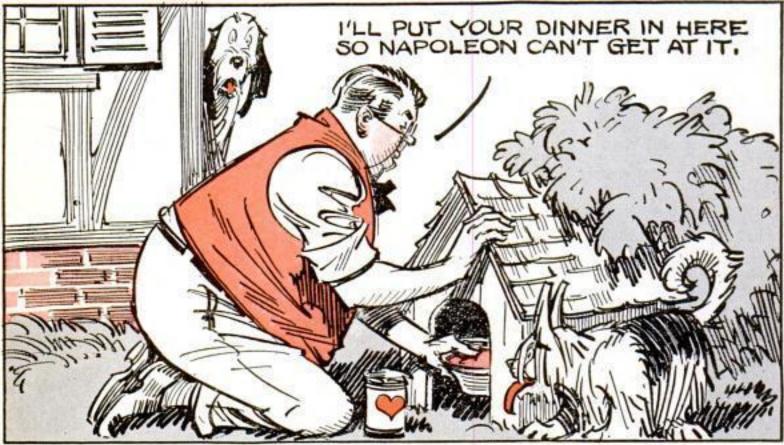


your telegrams even faster, new radio towers are replacing poles and wires . . . can send 1080 telegrams simultaneously on a single Radio Beam! Another dramatic milestone in the never-ending advance of telegraph service.



NAPOLEON AND UNCLE ELBY







Afinething, Napoleon!
Just because Red
Heart is rather scarce,
let the little guy enjoy
it. You'll get yours tomorrow.

All dogs—big and little—go for tasty, healthful Red Heart. Each flavor—beef, fish and cheese—has the 5 food elements they need . . . proteins, vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates and fats.

Your dog will never tire of Red Heart. By rotating the 3 flavors you make each meal an event . . . a time for pleading eyes, furious tail wagging.

If your grocer can't supply you today, try again tomorrow!



REDHEART

3-FLAVOR DOG FOOD

JOHN MORRELL & CO., MEAT PACKERS, GENERAL OFFICES, OTTUMWA, IOWA

DDT CONTINUED

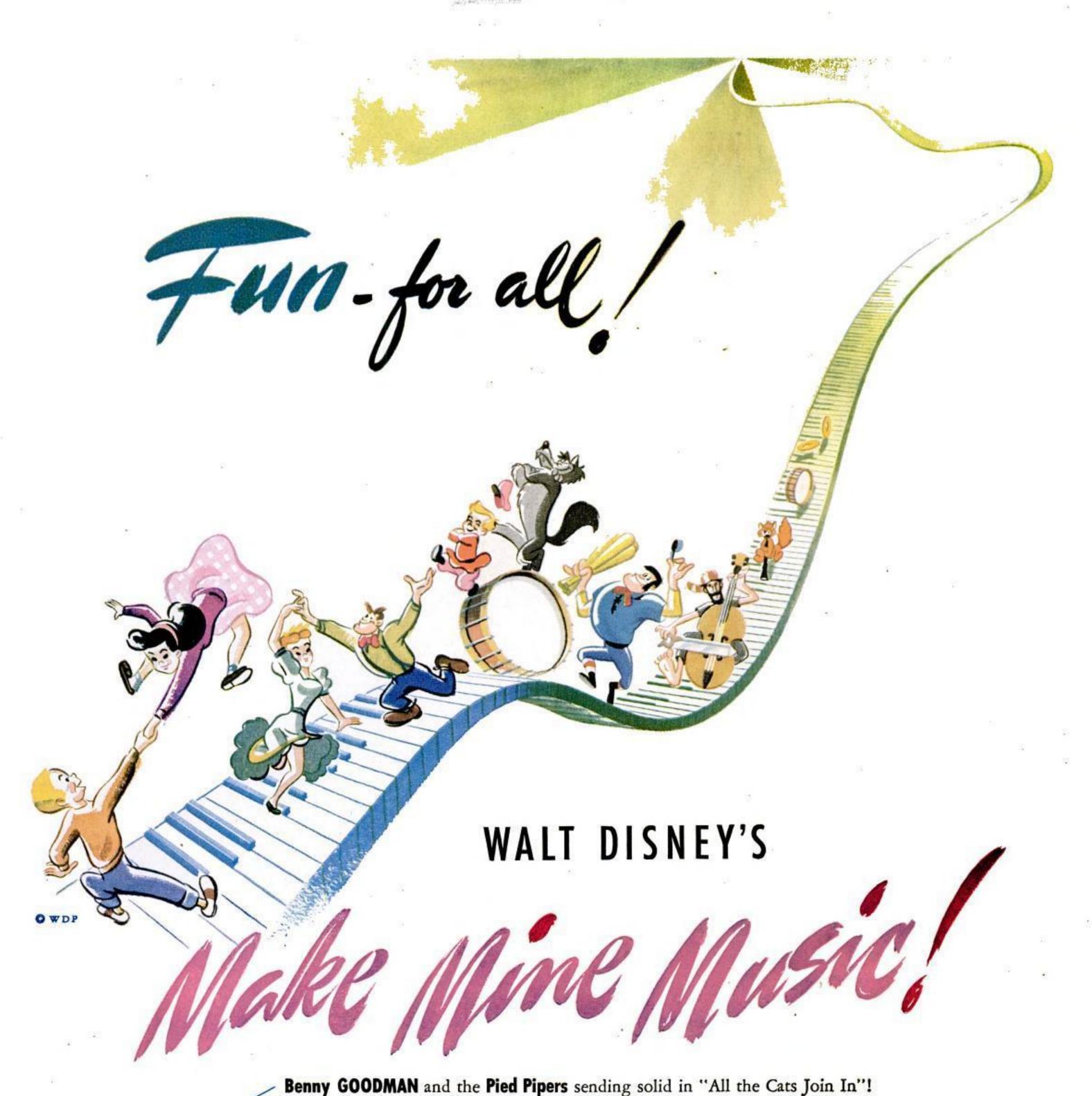
the earth itself poisonous? Nobody knows yet for certain; it has not been done for enough years. Is DDT a cumulative poison, like lead, in the human body? A great deal of work has been done on animals, but still not enough for a final official answer. DDT is stored in the body to some extent, in the fat, but the poisonous effects do not seem to be cumulative. When cows store up DDT, which they might possibly do through eating DDT-treated vegetable matter, a very small amount of it appears in the milk. In experimental work on this, milk has been obtained which was insecticidal: it killed flies. But would it kill babies? Entomologists are proceeding with their usual caution and are not going to recommend its use on forage to be fed to dairy cows until they are sure. For all practical purposes you need not have the slightest fear that you or your young will suffer anything from DDT in milk.

With the breathless pace at which science advances, DDT is no longer the very latest thing. There are some other potent insecticides, recently devised and still largely in the experimental stage. They are designated, as chemicals often are nowadays, by numbers: there is Gammexane, or 666, not to be confused with 606, which is Salvarsan; and another called 1068, not to be confused with 1066, the date of the invasion of England by William the Conqueror. Gammexane works against cockroaches and has scored successes against the cotton boll weevil, one of DDT's serious misses, and 1068 has been found, in laboratory tests, to be four or five times as poisonous as DDT to certain aphids, the Mexican bean beetle and the American cockroach. But already DDT is warming up for a comeback. American chemists are making modifications to the DDT molecule with names such as DD, TDE and DFDT, all of which show promise against some insect or other. Very recently a British entomologist claimed a way of making "activated DDT," in which the addition of a few choice ingredients makes the DDT stand up and do tricks it never did before. Taken all in all, the outlook for insects is poor.

The outlook for human beings, with regard to DDT at any rate, is excellent. We no longer have exaggerated ideas about it and, if DDT does not resemble the atomic bomb, why, so much the better. For the consumer there is only one piece of advice, and that is, READ THE LABEL ON THE CAN. Insecticide labels are very carefully controlled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which will not permit any label on goods offered in interstate commerce to be misleading. The armed forces have proved that DDT is both safe and effective. Of course, a soldier is under military discipline and he can be made to use a new bug powder in the proper way—or else—whereas civilians never can be relied upon to do anything according to directions or even to read them. However, this is not one of nature's laws. There is no reason why civilians have to be stupid.



DDT IS SPRAYED over Miami area by Navy torpedo bomber in all-out drive to kill flies and other insects which may be carriers of infantile paralysis.



THRILL to the

Dinah SHORE enchanting in a sparkling Ballad Ballet, "Two Silhouettes"!

The ANDREWS SISTERS singing the love story of "Johnny Fedora and Alice Blue Bonnet"!

Nelson EDDY singing all roles in the amazing "The Whale Who Wanted to Sing at the Met"!

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Tania Riabouchinska and David Lichine in a never to be forgotten Disney Ballet!

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it better"—a story which could be told of every Swift Quality Food . . .

Allsweet was born of inspiration and perfected by persistence. Its
success was not achieved overnight—but over many years by men at
Swift who consistently sought and found ways for improvement.

How well they succeeded is today reflected in Allsweet's "delicate
natural flavor"—a flavor which has made Allsweet

America's most-wanted margarine.



Top quality is never taken for granted at Swift & Company. Men and women constantly strive to improve for tomorrow what today seems to be perfect.

The Swift research laboratories keep a ceaseless vigil over every product bearing a Swift brand name. Constant testing and retesting prevents even the slightest deviation from the very highest standards. "Do it better" is a daily challenge.

In the case of Allsweet, it started with a clear-cut objective: "Produce a wholly new



This Swift Quality Seal identifies a family of food products which you can buy with complete confidence that each is the finest of its kind. All of Swift's resources, its 60 years of experience, the technical skills of its great laboratories and test kitchens stand behind this pledge. These Swift Quality Foods are representative



SWIFT'S BRANDS OF VEAL



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kind of vegetable margarine—one with a delicate, natural flavor."

That was in 1935. And in due time, Swift's research laboratories produced the original Allsweet. Its introduction was gratifying. Homemakers liked it. It was, they agreed, an excellent margarine—a quality product in every respect.

But men and women at Swift—trained in the school of self-criticism—were far from satisfied. So the pursuit of perfection continued. After many more years of unceasing research and consumer taste-tests, a unique flavor was finally perfected . . . the "delicate natural flavor" which has made Allsweet America's most-wanted margarine.

The reward of persistence

Similar important contributions to better flavor and better nutrition are constantly being made at Swift & Company. The "sweet smoke taste" of Swift's Premium Bacon . . . the "just right seasoning" of Swift's Brookfield Sausage . . . the dramatic addition of tender beef to the al-

ready excellent formula of Swift's Prem . . . Swift's newtype lard that is tasteless and odorless . . . these and many other Swift products owe their present day state of perfection to just such persistence and effort.

To the homemaker faced with the task of providing three nourishing, appetizing meals a day, these facts are important. For they are an absolute guarantee that all food products bearing a famous Swift brand name—"Swift's Premium" or "Swift's Brookfield"—will always be good eating. The finest of the fine!

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SWIFT'S PREMIUM TABLE-READY MEATS

SWIFT'S PREMIUM BACON



NEW CUTEX "PLAY RED" . . . brilliant, sun-sparkle color that glows in daylight—moonlight, too . . . spice for the browned-butter shade of your skin. Lovely at the tips of your fingers . . . the tips of your toes! When you like a sweeter flavor, try new Cutex "Confection Pink" . . . bonbon color, full of sentiment. Remember, now Cutex contains a new wear-ingredient to make it the longest-wearing polish Cutex ever had!

MODERN LIVING

"Ittle girl" clothes For the past 30 or 40 years, during which children were gradually emancipated from wearing miniature versions of their mothers' stuffy dresses, little girls' clothes, especially in the summer, have become increasingly sensible, cool, easy to keep trim. This summer grownups have finally

caught up with the children and are wearing not only simple basque shirts (see cover) and pinafores but also, in sleek adaptations, the practical romper which was once an exclusive diaper-set fashion.

The fence-walker below and her amused companion are dressed as if they were little girls in pigtails but one is a young matron, Mrs. Royal E. Peterson (left), and the other is 21-year-old Jean Welch. Their neat black pants and their white washable shirts with Peter Pan collars were chosen, however, not because they make the wearers loo'. much younger than they are but simply because they are practical and comfortable.



"little girl" clothes CONTINUED

they wear well



Like little girls, older ones in these outfits can follow their impulses, hug the muddy-pawed puppy, wallow in watermelon, cavort endlessly without worrying about what happens to their clothes. These are rugged fashions which wear well. Soap, water and a hot iron will make them as good as new.





Children used to wear washable pinafores over unwashable dresses. Now a pinafore (above, left) becomes a washable dress. Plaid gingham frock (above, right), has matching bloomers. These same dresses appear at bottom left.



Youngster's shirt and shorts (above, right) look grown-up with a wide leather belt. Basque shirt (also shown on cover) has virtue of needing no ironing. Creepers (on opposite page) are like one-piece rompers but pants are less droopy.



Movie Wins Court Verdict

San Francisco, May 18—(Associated Press) Howard Hughes' movie "The Outlaw", featuring Buxom Jane Russell, was cleared of indecency charges by a municipal jury yesterday.

The Censons m

("The Outlaw" was closed by the San Francisco Police, April 28.)

In the instructions to the jury, Judge Twain Michelsen said as follows:

"We have seen Jane Russell. She is an attractive specimen of American womanhood. God made her what she is.

"There are some fanatical persons who object to Miss Russell in a low-necked blouse. The scene is in the desert — hardly a place for woolens or furs.

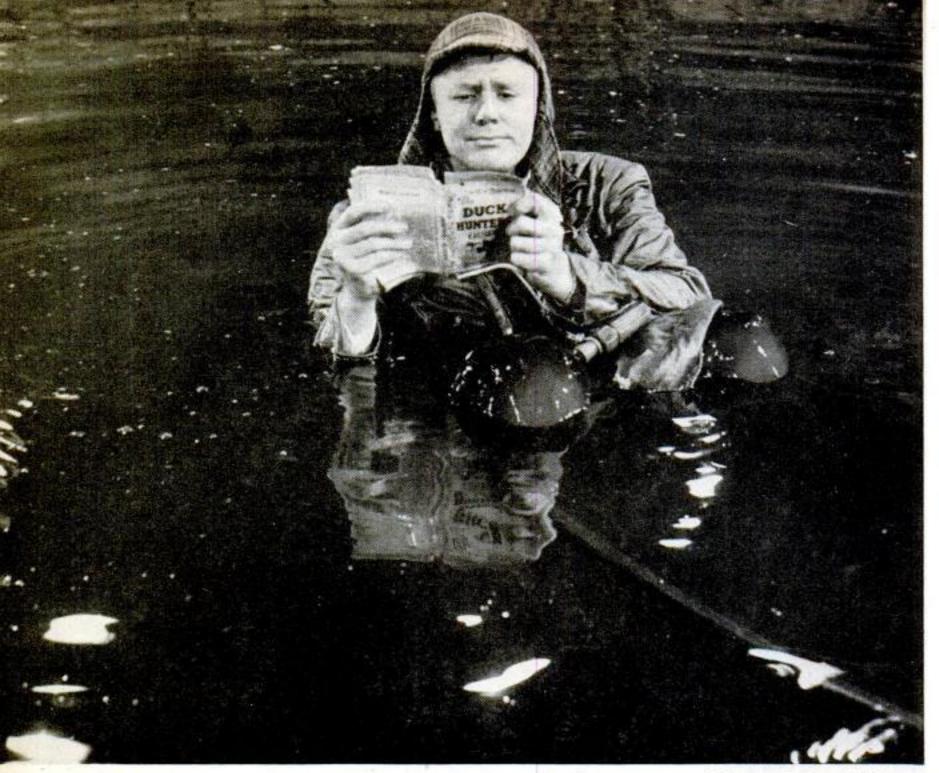
"Life is sordid and obscene to those who find it so," the judge pointed out.

Some of the women in the courtroom hissed indignantly.

like it... but the Public does!

In its first week, "The Outlaw" has broken every attendance record ever established by any motion picture or theatrical production ever shown in any theatre in the history of San Francisco!

"The Outlaw" has exceeded all previous records by the astounding margin of 51,193 persons!



VAN JOHNSON goes duckhunting. He has boasted of his prowess to Heiress Esther Williams and must now make good although he has never even shot a gun before. He accidentally steps into a hole and is soaked to the skin but continues desperately to read his pocket instruction book.



HE EXAMINES SHOTGUN. All "Nimrod" Johnson hopes to do is shoot just one duck to save his reputation. He has accountered himself with all possible equipment, including a duck call (below). When he blows it, a line of ducks appears. Johnson's gun goes off accidentally, hitting one.





VAN JOHNSON ENDS HUNTING TRIP IMMERSED WHEN THE DUCK HE HAS

MOVIE OF THE WEEK:

Easy to Wed

Van Johnson goes duck-shooting and plays the clown in a successful silly comedy about libel

The most unashamedly silly movie of the summer silly season is M.G.M.'s Easy to Wed, a cheerful Technicolor remake of a 1936 success, Libeled Lady. Succeeding William Powell, Myrna Loy, Spencer Tracy and the late Jean Harlow are Van Johnson, Esther Williams, Keenan Wynn and Lucille Ball. The plot is the same, dealing with an editor (Wynn) whose paper is sued for libel by a rich girl (Williams). To frame her Wynn hires a ladies' man (Johnson) and marries him to a dumb redhead (Lucille Ball) in a complicated plan to show the rich girl up as a home-wrecker. No movie fan has to be told that things work out differently.

Light comedies are often more froth than fun. Easy to Wed is saved this fate by Van Johnson. Unequipped by appearance and manner to play a wolf, he turns out to be an adroit comic. Duck-shooting scene shown here is the funniest 10 minutes to reach the screen this year.



ACCIDENTALLY SHOT DROPS ON HIS FACE, KNOCKING HIM OUT OF BOAT



JOHNSON RETURNS to shore, wet but triumphant. His hostess, stationed downstream, is convinced he is a great hunter. Van says it was nothing much.



PARK & TILFORD DISTILLERS, INC., NEW YORK, N. Y. . 70% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS . 86.8 PROOF



"Easy to Wed" CONTINUED



JOHNSON MARRIES Lucille Ball, Newspaper Editor Keenan Wynn's sweetheart, in order to collect a fat fee for blackmailing the libeled Esther Williams.

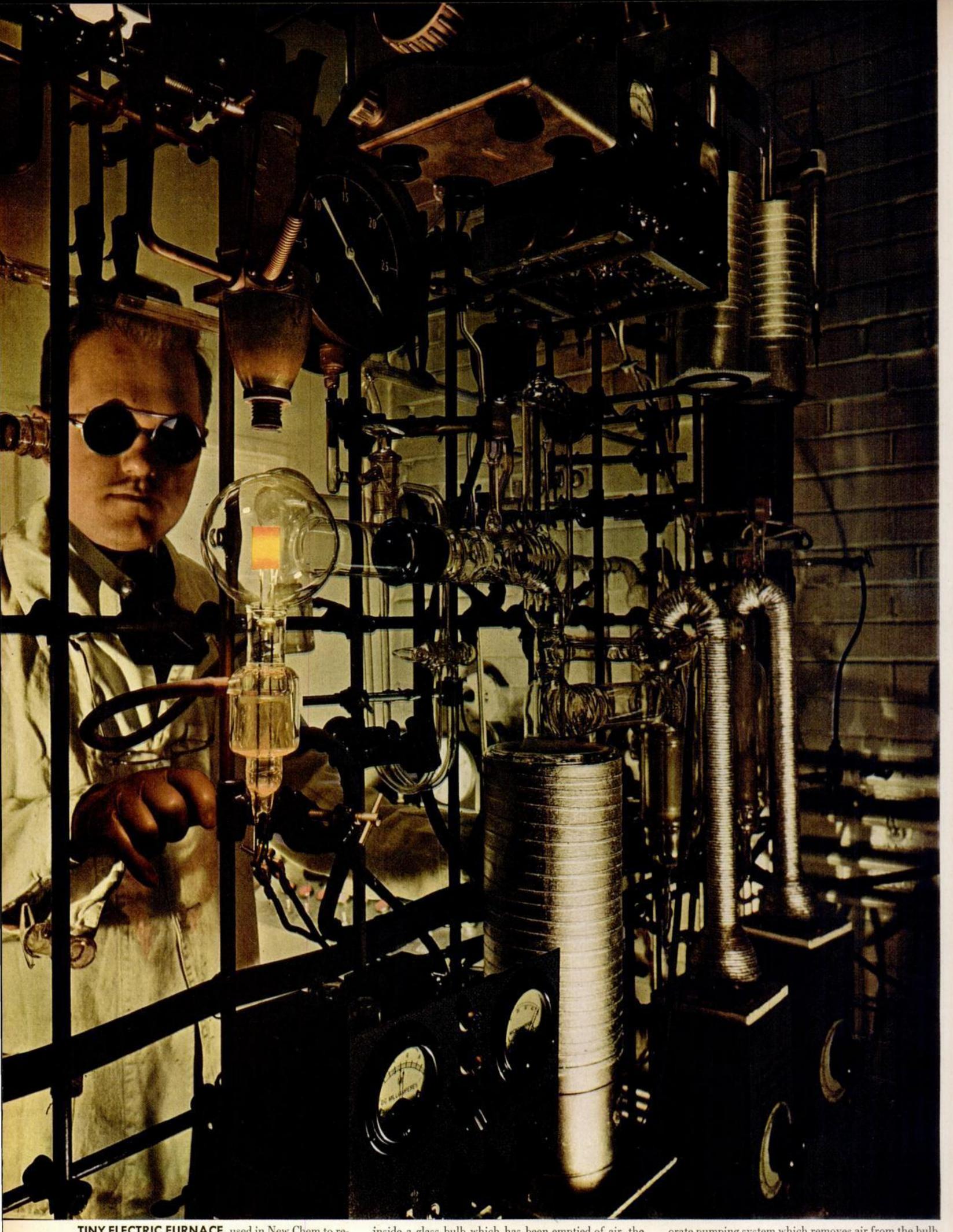


JOHNSON DANCES with Esther Williams at a big party. She is considerably smarter than he and contrives to make all the plotters look like chumps.



CLARK'S TEABERRY GUM

Carry It with You Always



TINY ELECTRIC FURNACE, used in New Chem to reduce samples of pure metal from various compounds, is operated by Dr. Edgar F. Westrum. Glowing brightly

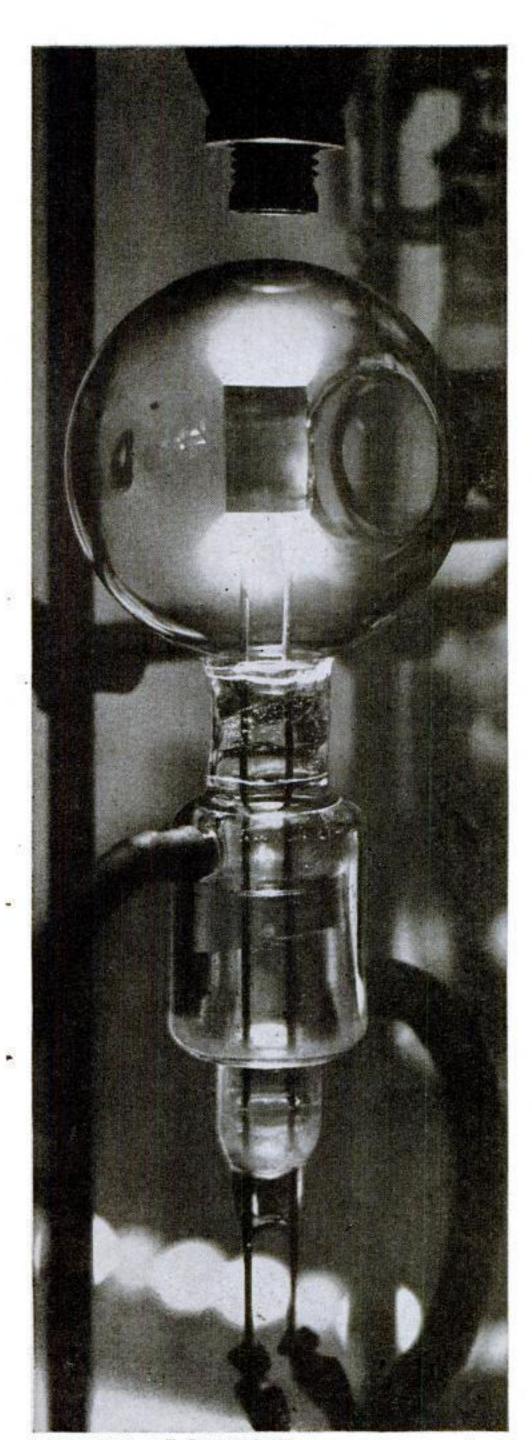
inside a glass bulb which has been emptied of air, the furnace heats little crucibles to high temperatures. The apparatus at the right of the furnace is mainly an elab-

orate pumping system which removes air from the bulb. While he is working at the furnace Dr. Westrum wears heavy protective glasses in case the bulb should break.

PLUTONIUM LABORATORY

HISTORIC RESEARCH ON MAN-MADE ELEMENT USED IN ATOMIC BOMBS WAS DONE AT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO'S "NEW CHEM"

photographs for LIFE by F. W. GORO



CLOSE-UP OF FURNACE on opposite page shows substances vaporized in the reaction which produces a pure metal condensing in silvery coating on the bulb.

MONG the barren hills near Hanford, Wash. are massive concrete structures housing great atomic piles which make plutonium for atomic bombs. The piles ingest rods of pure uranium, manufacturing plutonium in them by atomic fission. When the rods are taken out of the piles they are dissolved in concrete "canyons" and passed through a long series of chemical reactions to separate the plutonium. The development of this chemical process was an enormous stride in the making of the atomic bomb. It is also one of the classic adventure stories of science. LIFE presents much of this epic story in these 16 pages of pictures by F. W. Goro, the first exploration of one of the great government-built laboratories which worked on the bomb. The pictures show the University of Chicago's secluded New Chemistry Laboratory and the little-known scientific methods by which "New Chem" solved critical problems in the chemistry of plutonium.

The study of plutonium's chemistry formally began in April of 1942 when a little group of chemists led by the University of California's Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg assembled in Chicago. It was the beginning of a desperate summer for the U.S. and its Allies. The Russians and English were to fall back on Stalingrad and El Alamein; the U.S. had still to fight its defensive battles of the Coral Sea and Midway. Only a handful of scientists knew that the Allies faced a graver danger: the possibility that the Germans could make an atomic bomb.

The secret campaign of the chemists was closely fitted into the magnificent structure of research and technology which led to the bomb. The foundation of the structure was laid in 1939, when scientists discovered the fission of U-235, a rare form of uranium which in nature is evenly mixed with the much commoner U-238. So much energy was released in fission that U-235 was quickly suggested as an explosive of vast destructive power. In 1943 the U.S. Army engineers began to build plants to separate U-235 and U-238. Even earlier, however, the enormous difficulty of this had led some scientists to a new line of thought. If U-235 could be made to split without separating it from U-238, they reasoned, its fission would convert part of the U-238 into a completely new artificial element, called plutonium. This element, known theoretically to be fissionable, might then be separated much more easily from uranium to make atomic bombs. Early in 1942 the University of Chicago's Metallurgical Laboratory was set up to look into this possibility. The laboratory had two main objectives. The first was to determine if a chain-reacting atomic pile could be operated to make plutonium. The second, taken up by the chemists, was to find out how plutonium could be separated from uranium

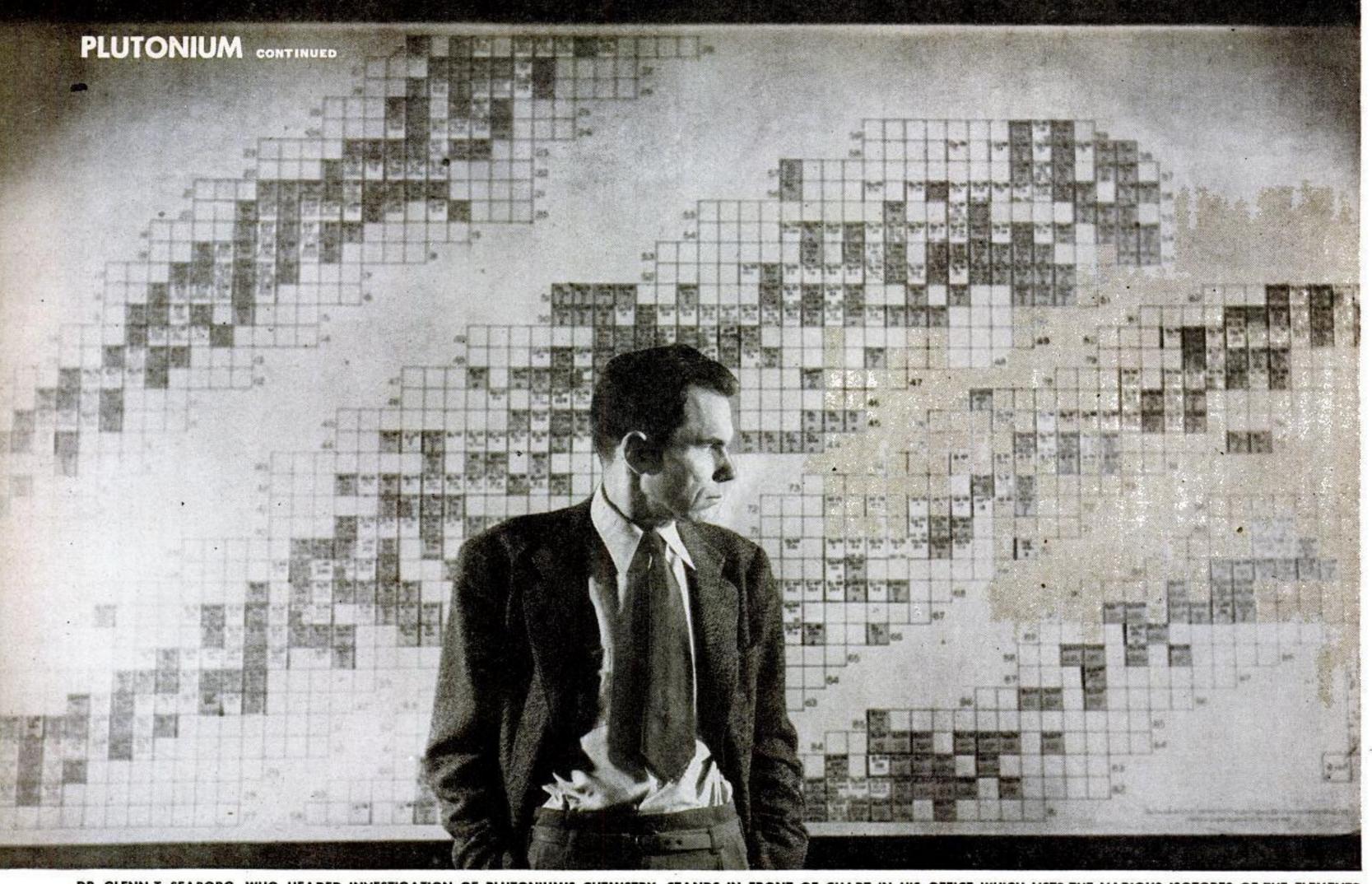
and numerous other elements produced by fission.

The chemists seemed to face an appalling task. No man had ever seen plutonium. Furthermore, it was impossible to wait until a pile could make a sample: the plutonium separation plants had to be ready the day the first pile made its first plutonium. On Dec. 2, 1942 the first self-sustaining pile was run in a squash court at Chicago's Stagg Field, not to make plutonium but to prove that a pile would work. By this time the chemists were already solving their biggest problems.

A few fragments of early research gave the chemists their starting point. In May of 1940 E. M. McMillan and P. H. Abelson detected invisible amounts of the artificial element neptunium after bombarding uranium compounds in the University of California cyclotron. Neptunium was expected to be an intermediate step in converting uranium into plutonium, Later in 1940 McMillan, Seaborg, A. C. Wahl and J. W. Kennedy used the California cyclotron to make tiny quantities of plutonium. Even though these infinitesimal samples could not be isolated, their chemistry could be roughly outlined by following them through chemical reactions by their radioactivity (see pp. 70-71). This secondary evidence, however, was not enough to determine all of the properties of plutonium. It was now necessary to make enough plutonium for direct observation of its chemical reactions.

The chemists made their first visible samples of plutonium by the same general method they had used earlier. The big cyclotrons at California and at Washington University in St. Louis were set to work bombarding uranium compounds. After many weeks the cyclotrons had manufactured a few hundred millionths of a gram of plutonium, somewhat less than the head of a pin. About a thousandth of a gram was the entire world's supply of plutonium until an experimental pile in Clinton, Tenn. made its first sample early in 1944.

Working with their tiny samples of plutonium, the chemists quickly reached their first objectives. On Sept. 10, 1942 Dr. Burris B. Cunningham and L. B. Werner weighed the first pure plutonium compound (see p. 74). By the end of the year the still-secret process for separating plutonium from uranium had been worked out by Stanley G. Thompson. Within months plutonium was as well understood as many natural elements. By the fall of 1944 the processes which grew out of this early research, amplified ten billion times from the laboratory scale, separated the first plutonium made in the piles at Hanford. By the summer of 1945 plutonium had been used to make at least one of the three atomic bombs set off at Alamogordo. Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



DR. GLENN T. SEABORG, WHO HEADED INVESTIGATION OF PLUTONIUM'S CHEMISTRY, STANDS IN FRONT OF CHART IN HIS OFFICE WHICH LISTS THE VARIOUS ISOTOPES OF THE ELEMENTS

RARE SAMPLES ARE TRACED BY RADIOACTIVITY

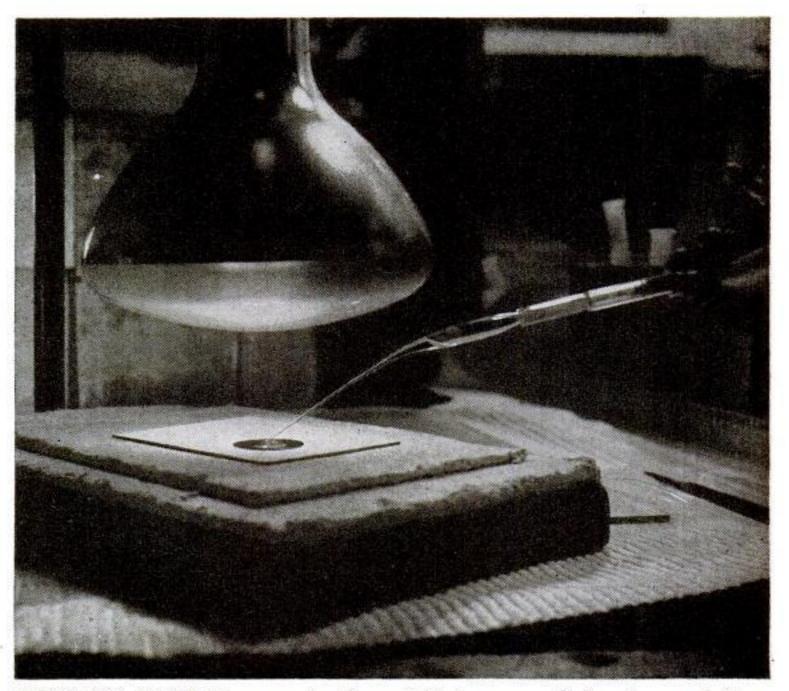
In the beginning of the summer of 1942 the only samples of plutonium were too small to see but the Chicago chemists coolly began to work with them. The only way these infinitesimal quantities could be studied was by the modern scientific method called tracer chemistry.

Tracer chemistry is the science of following invisible amounts of radioactive elements through chemical reactions with instruments such as the Geiger counter (LIFE, April 1) which detect radioactivity. Plutonium is radioactive, so tracer chemistry could be used in the study of it. Later researches in New Chem used tracer chemistry to investigate many other rare radioactive elements.

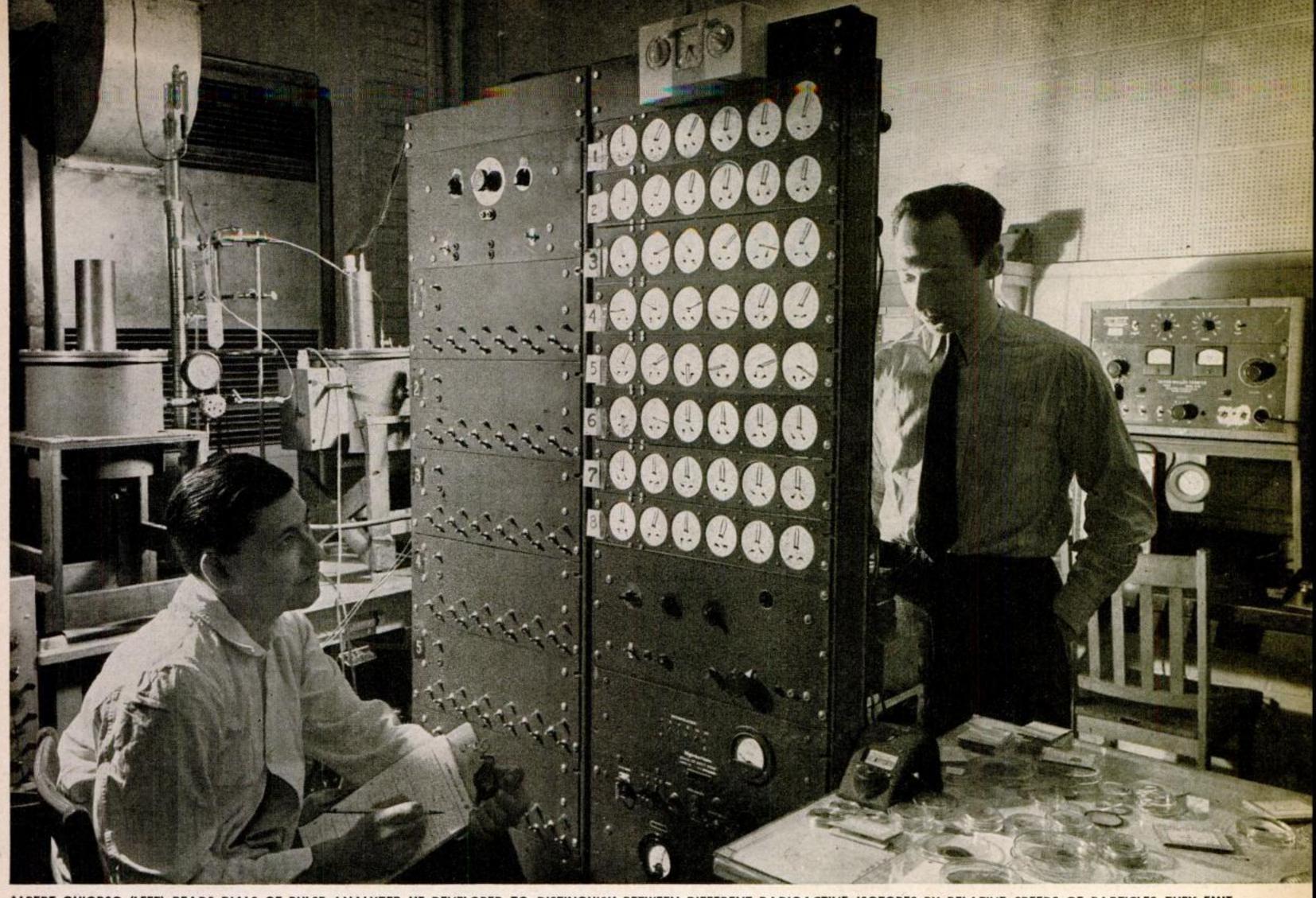
Because the samples of elements studied in tracer chemistry are too small to be isolated, their properties must be inferred from how they act in the presence of other elements and compounds,



IN TRACER EXPERIMENT Chemist Stanley Thompson, watching his work in a mirror while protected by lead bricks, adds one solution to another which contains a radioactive element. A solid compound then precipitates, or settles, out of the solutions.



INFRARED LAMP dries a sample of precipitated compound placed on a platinum disk. The chemist is trying to find out if the radioactive element under study has also precipitated out of the solution. If it has, element will be present in the dried compound.



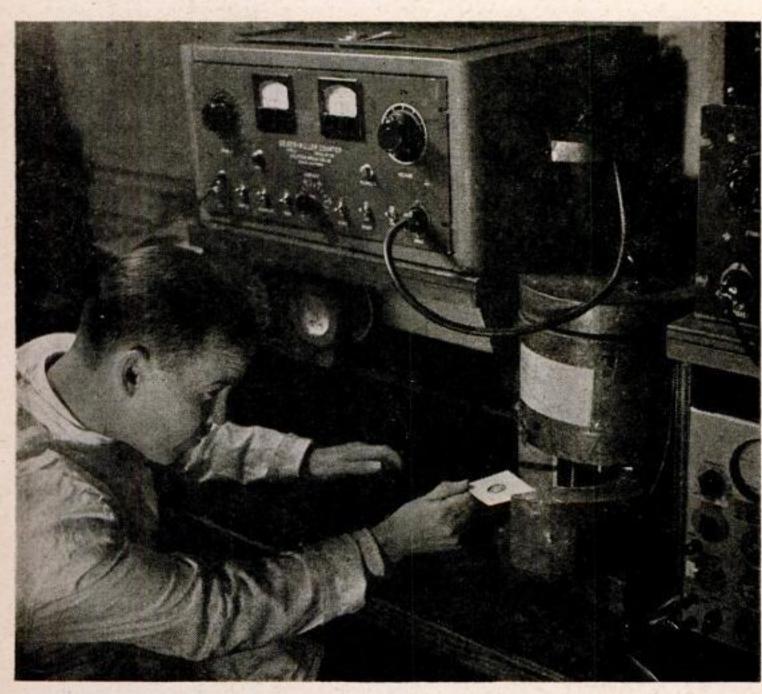
ALBERT GHIORSO (LEFT) READS DIALS OF PULSE ANALYZER HE DEVELOPED TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN DIFFERENT RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES BY RELATIVE SPEEDS OF PARTICLES THEY EMIT

i.e., combinations of elements. A typical tracing similar compound. From this he can infer at least experiment begins with a solution containing 1) a known compound and 2) tiny amounts of a radioactive element. A second solution is then added to the first which causes a new compound to precipitate, or settle, out of the mixture. If a Geiger counter detects most of the original solution's radioactivity in this precipitated compound, the chemist may assume that the radioactive element forms a

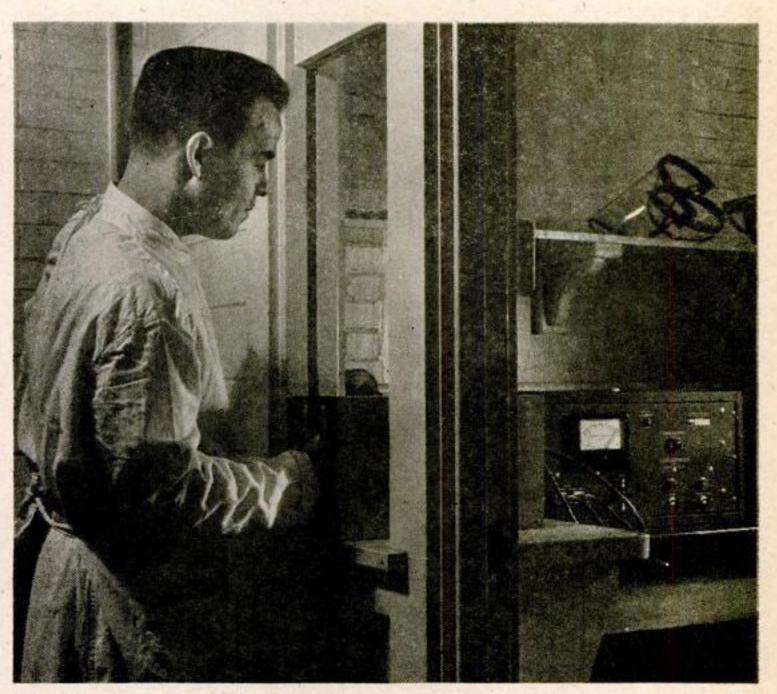
some of the radioactive element's properties.

Few problems of tracer chemistry are this simple. Some radioactive elements decay by emitting heavy alpha particles, others by emitting light beta particles. When an alpha and a beta emitter occur together it is fairly easy to tell them apart. When two alpha emitters (or two beta emitters) occur together it is more difficult. The only difference between similar particles from different elements is their speed. Accordingly tracer chemists use sensitive instruments which can determine particle speed. One such machine is the elaborate pulse analyzer shown above.

But even this ingenuity was not enough to solve all of the chemists' problems. To complete their knowledge, the chemists had still to work with visible, weighable amounts of plutonium (see next page).



DRIED PRECIPITATE is placed in a Geiger counter to determine if the radioactive element is present. Chemist here works without the protection of lead bricks because radioactive element could at most be present in precipitate in harmlessly small amounts.



EXPERIMENTER TESTS HANDS in another counter to see if they are contaminated with traces of the radioactive element. Chemist Thompson used this method to find compound which would separate plutonium from uranium and fission products.

PLUTONIUM CONTINUED

MICROCONE IS LOADED with chemical solution by Dr. Cunningham. Solution is in a long, thin pipette held by micromanipulator at right. Dr. Cunningham turns

knobs of two micromanipulators to bring microcone and pipette together. When solution is squirted out of the pipette, reaction is observed through the microscope.

EVEN BIGGEST LAB SPECIMEN IS VERY SMALL

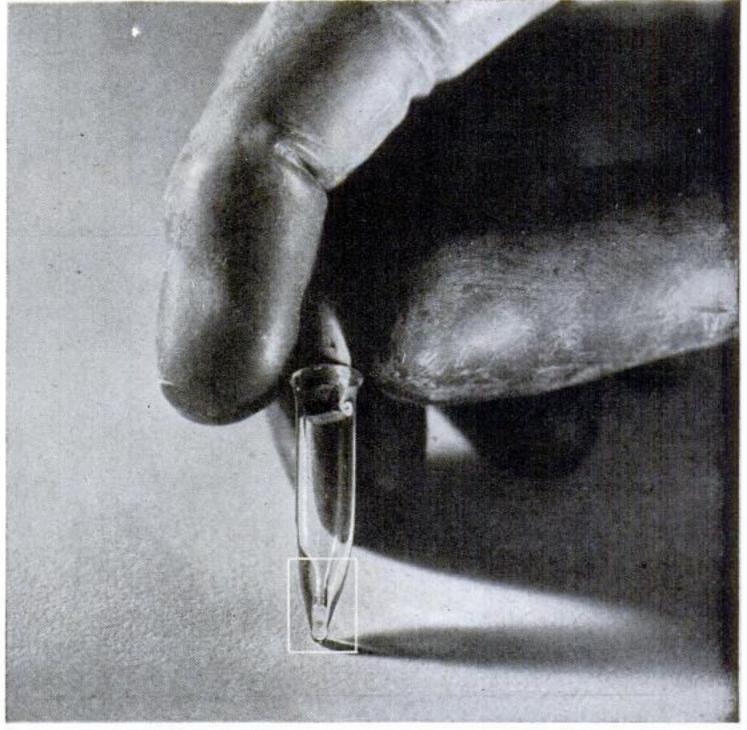
Even after they had passed the milestone of isolating the first visible quantities of plutonium made in cyclotrons, the Chicago chemists continued their work on an incredibly small scale. At the end of 1942 they had less than 500 micrograms of plutonium in pure compounds. A microgram is a millionth of a gram. A dime weighs 2,500,000 micrograms (2.5 grams). Before the war the smallest observable chemical reactions had been performed in microchemistry with quantities seldom less than a thousandth of a gram. It would have taken years for the cyclotrons to make enough plutonium for extensive work on this scale, so the chemists evolved a branch of their science called ultramicrochemistry.

Ultramicrochemistry is ordinary chemistry evenly scaled down in all its parts. Its chemicals are weighed in sensitive balances, squirted through tiny pipettes, heated in tiny crucibles by tiny furnaces. The test tube of ultramicrochemistry is the microcone, shown below. On the opposite page are compounds of plutonium and neptunium as they are prepared in the precipitation cell at the tip of the microcone.

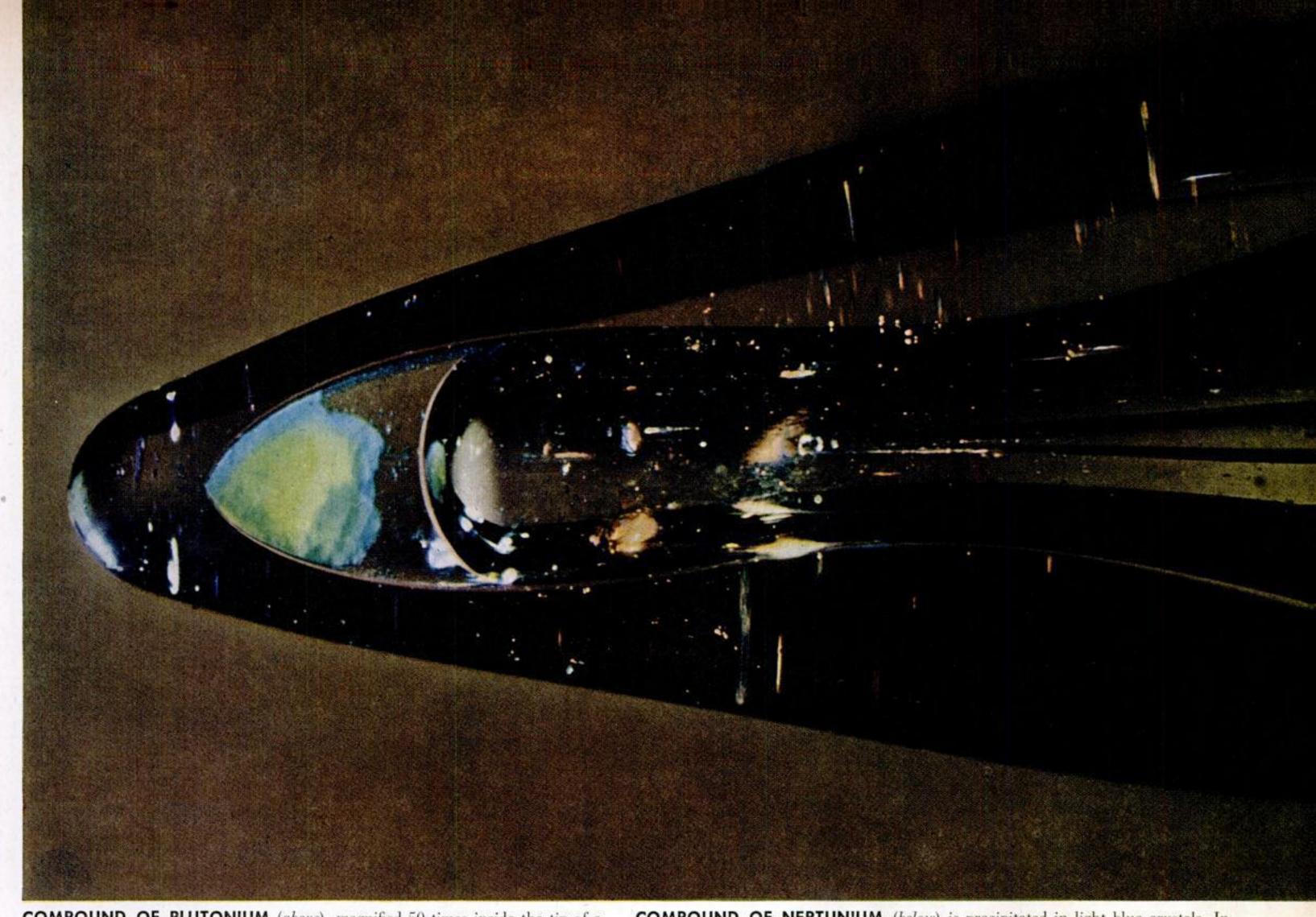
Ultramicrochemistry contributed heavily to early achievements in the study of plutonium. Dr. Cunningham (left) and L. B. Werner used ultramicrochemical methods to achieve a historic climax in the work of the chemists: the isolation of plutonium's first pure compound (see p. 74). The next great step, the discovery of the chemical reaction which was to separate plutonium from uranium, was also studied in microcones. Before they had finished, the ultramicrochemists went through all of the reactions now used to separate plutonium in the canyons outside Hanford's atomic piles.



CHEMIST MEASURES OUT solution for ultramicrochemistry by carefully pushing it from a graduated glass tube. Pressure inside the tube is increased by turning knob. The solution is automatically stirred by a thin glass rod entering bowl from the left.

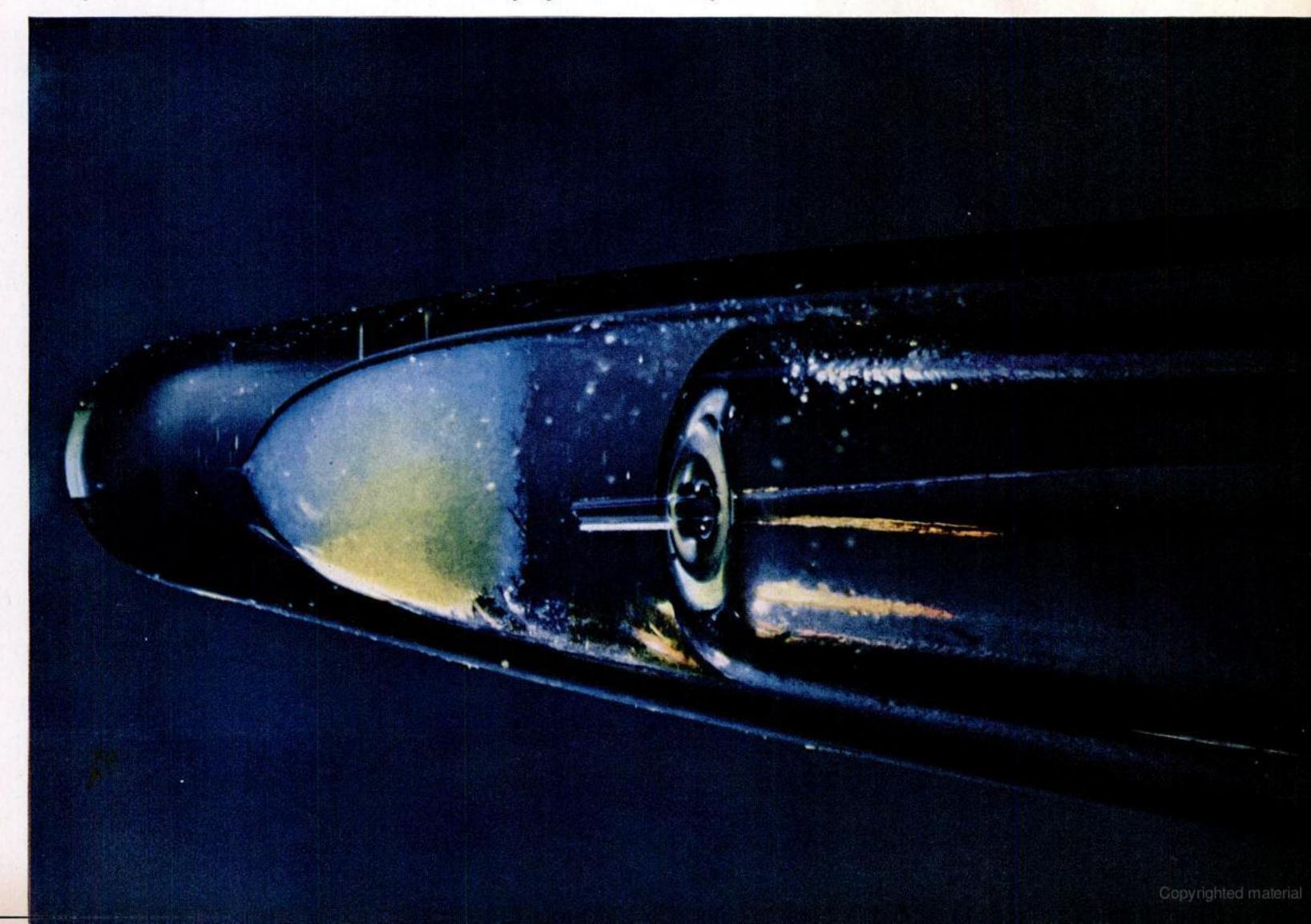


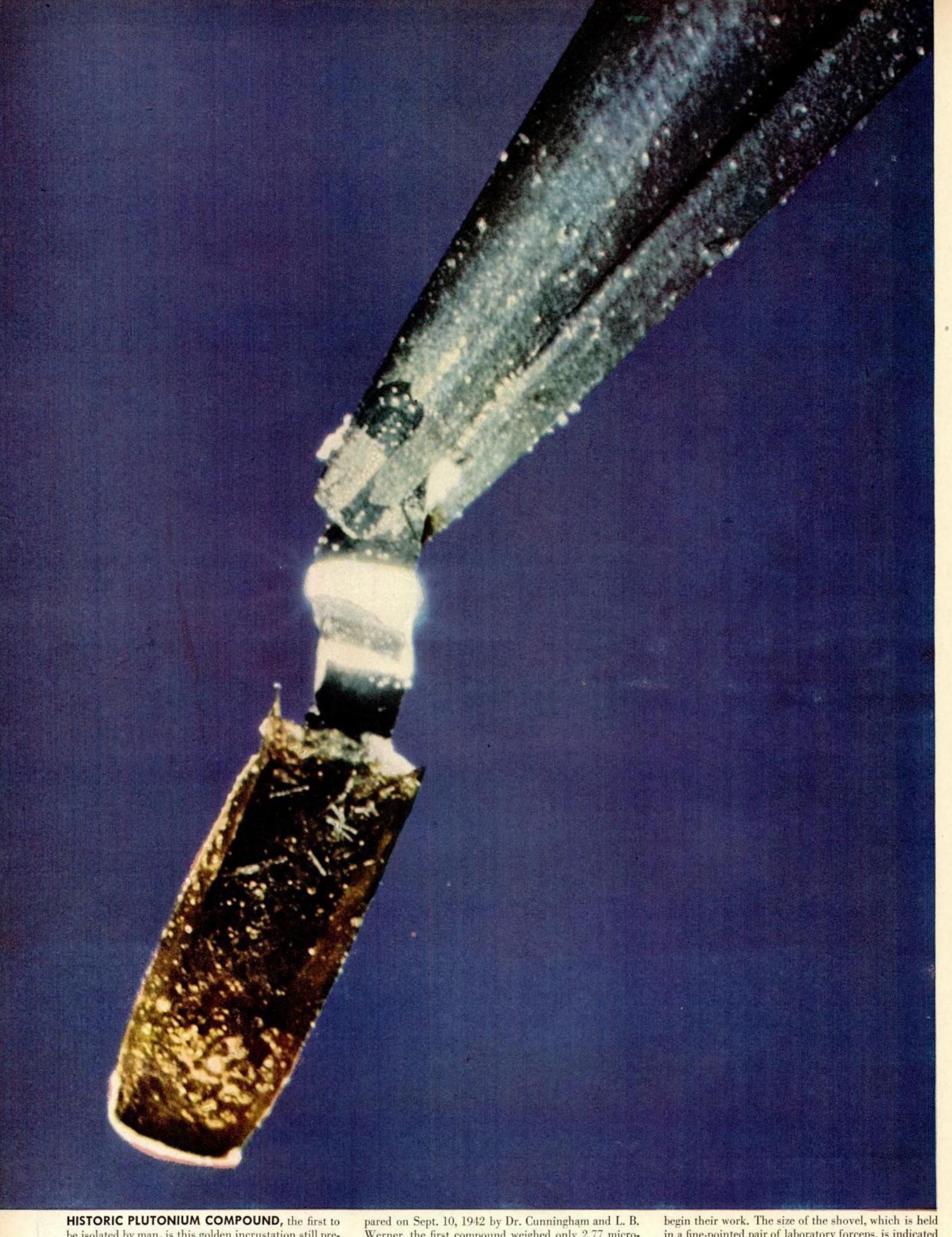
MICROCONE is a closed glass tube with a narrow neck at the bottom. Triangular speck in the tip of the tube is a compound which has been precipitated from solution. Part of the microcone shown in pictures on the opposite page is indicated by square.



COMPOUND OF PLUTONIUM (above), magnified 50 times inside the tip of a microcone, is precipitated in a tiny lump of blue-green crystals. Just to the right of the compound is the shiny surface of the solution which held it before precipitation.

COMPOUND OF NEPTUNIUM (below) is precipitated in light blue crystals. In the center a pipette has been inserted in the microcone to draw off the remaining solution. Precipitate is now dissolved in other solutions for more ultramicrochemical work.

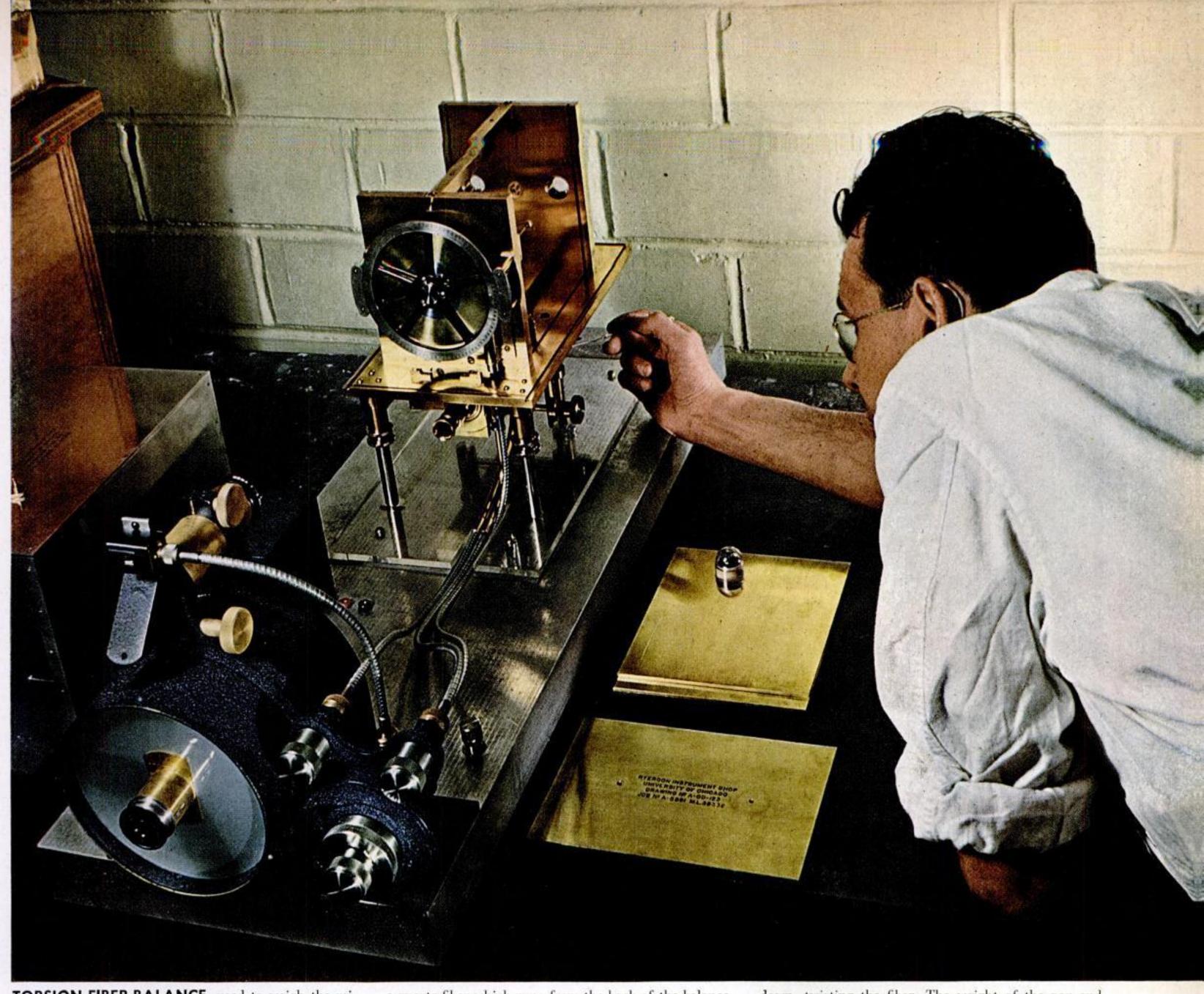




HISTORIC PLUTONIUM COMPOUND, the first to be isolated by man, is this golden incrustation still pre-served on a little platinum shovel in New Chem. Pre-

pared on Sept. 10, 1942 by Dr. Cunningham and L. B. Werner, the first compound weighed only 2.77 micrograms. This was enough for the ultramicrochemists to

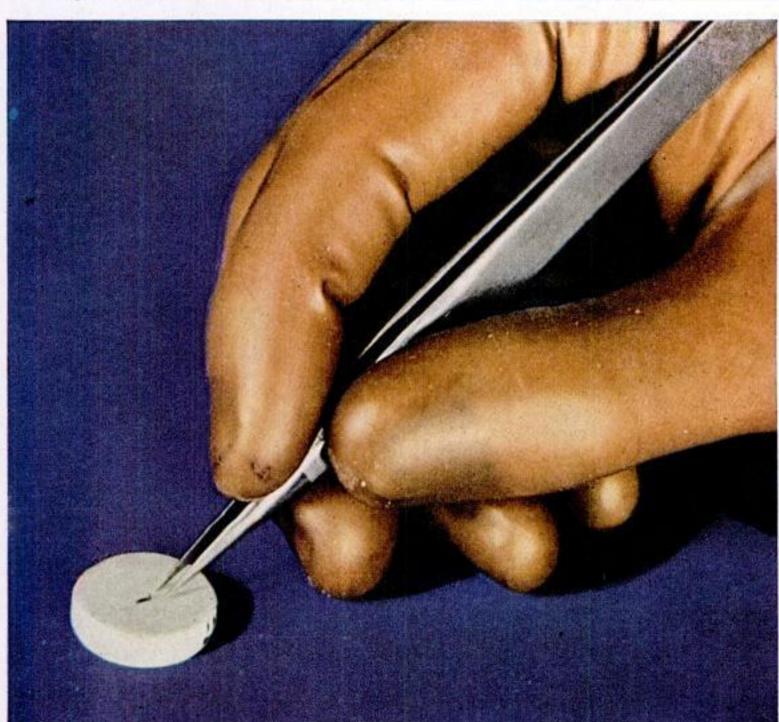
begin their work. The size of the shovel, which is held in a fine-pointed pair of laboratory forceps, is indicated by comparison picture at bottom left of opposite page.



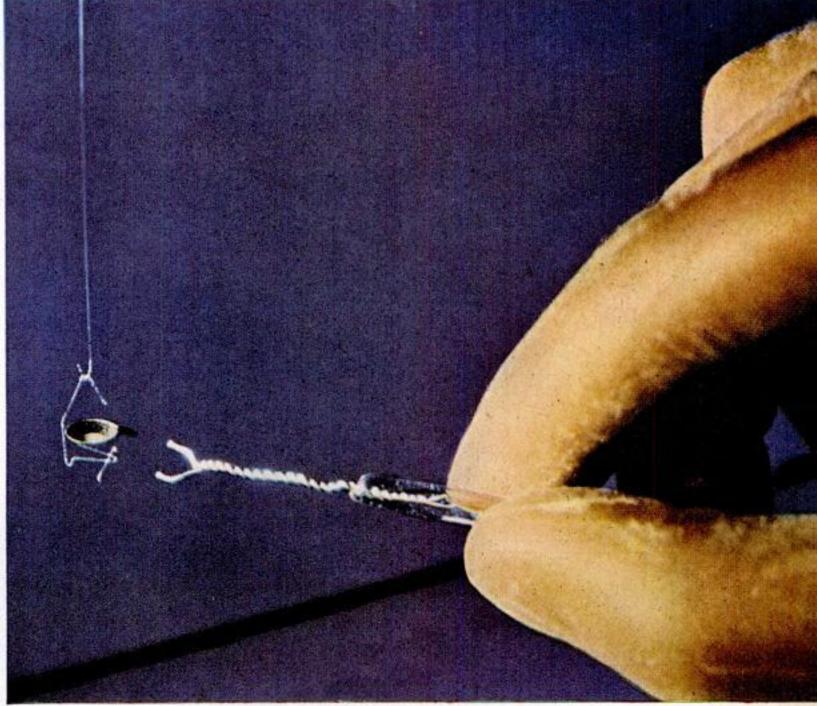
TORSION FIBER BALANCE, used to weigh the minute quantities of ultramicrochemistry, is loaded by Dr. Cunningham. The beam of this balance is attached to

a quartz fiber which runs from the back of the balance to the wheel in front. When a platinum foil weighing pan (bottom right) is hung from it, the beam is pulled

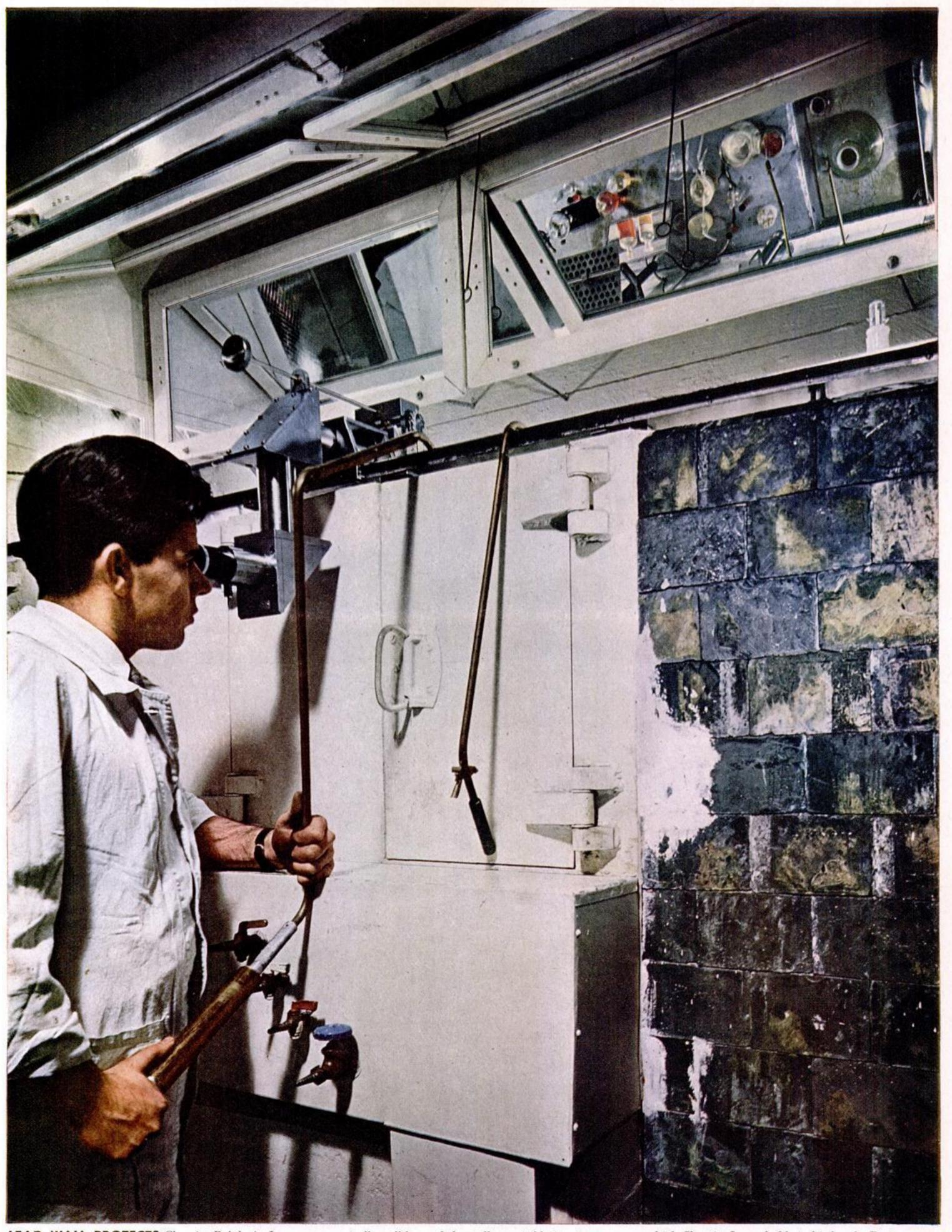
down, twisting the fiber. The weight of the pan and the sample it contains is determined by how much the wheel must be turned before the beam is level again.



PLATINUM SHOVEL which is enlarged on the opposite page is lifted from its porcelain dish with forceps. Rubber gloves worn by men handling plutonium compounds are thick enough to protect them from plutonium's comparatively mild alpha-particle radioactivity.



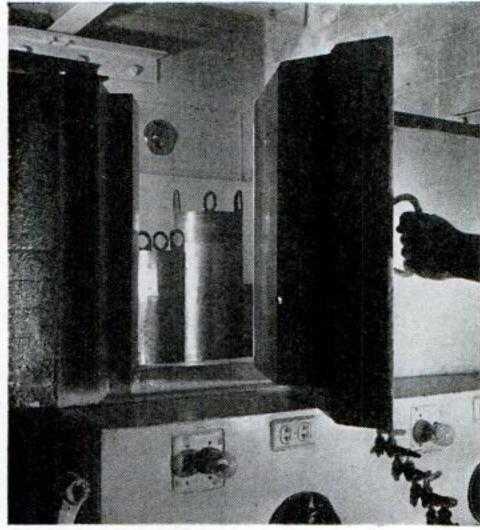
WEIGHING PAN of the balance (see top) is placed in a quartz-fiber cradle hung from the balance beam. Balance is sensitive enough to measure differences of .02 micrograms yet strong enough to handle weights 1,000,000 times greater.



LEAD WALL PROTECTS Chemist Ralph A. James, co-discoverer of the elements americium and curium, as he works with deadly radioactive solutions. Open beak-

ers in "cave" beyond the wall are visible in mirrors at the top of the page. The solutions are transferred from one beaker to another by a remote-control syringe

which Chemist James holds in his hands. Periscope extends down to the level of the laboratory table inside the cave so chemical reactions can be closely observed.



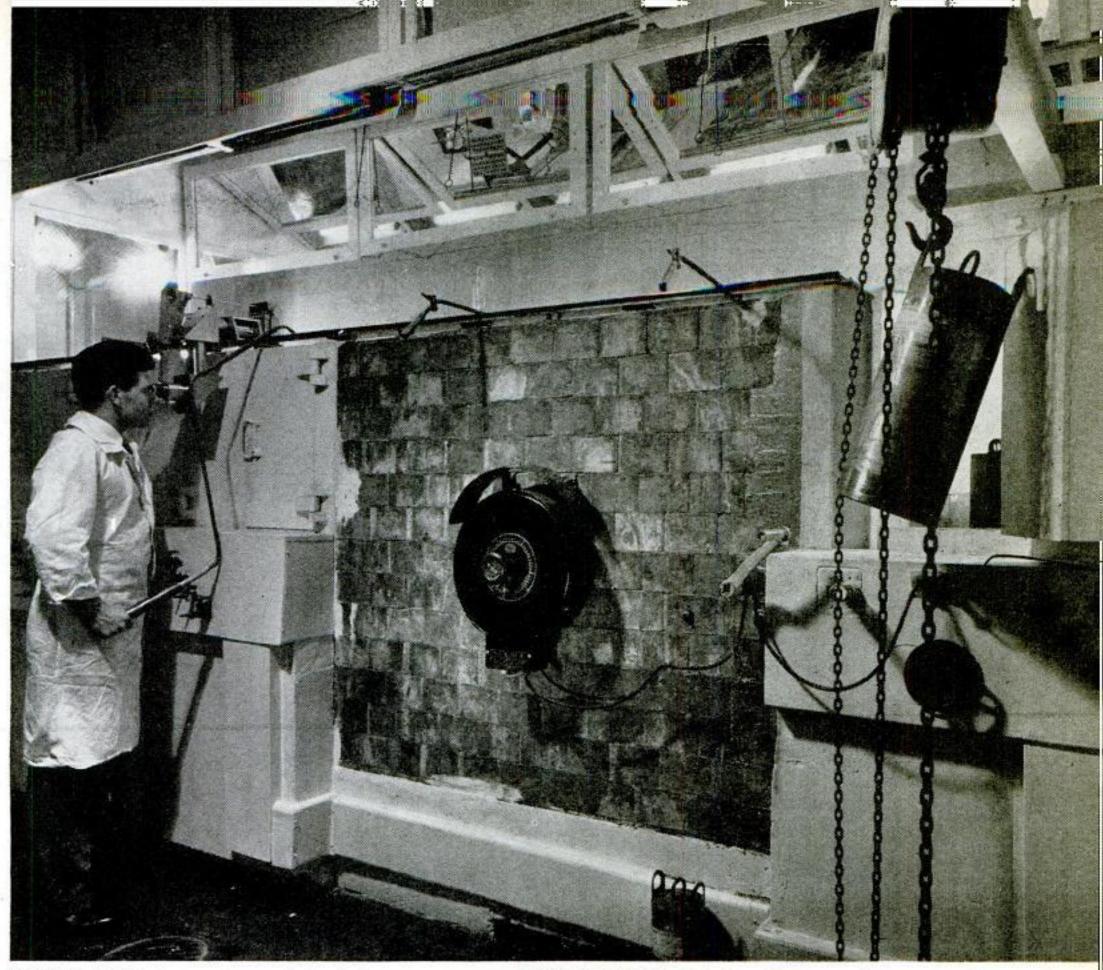
LEAD DOOR is swung open to show cans containing radioactive samples on the other side of the wall. The solutions in the cans are taken out by remote control.

WALL OF LEAD PROTECTS MEN

Nearly all of the elements studied in New Chem are highly radioactive. Small amounts of these can be handled by experimenters for short periods of time without much danger. When larger amounts must be handled over longer periods the experimenter must be protected from their radiations. In New Chem's "hot lab" big radioactive samples are put behind a thick wall of lead, the most effective shield against radioactivity. Reactions are performed by remote control and watched through a periscope and systems of mirrors. These precautions and others employed in New Chem's many laboratories (see following pages) prevent the deadly effects of radioactivity. Sample: radiations may destroy so many disease-fighting white blood cells that an infection in a scratch may be fatal.



LEAD CAN is lifted through door to cave on the other side of the wall by Dr. French Hagemann. The can is so heavy that a chain hoist must be used to handle it.

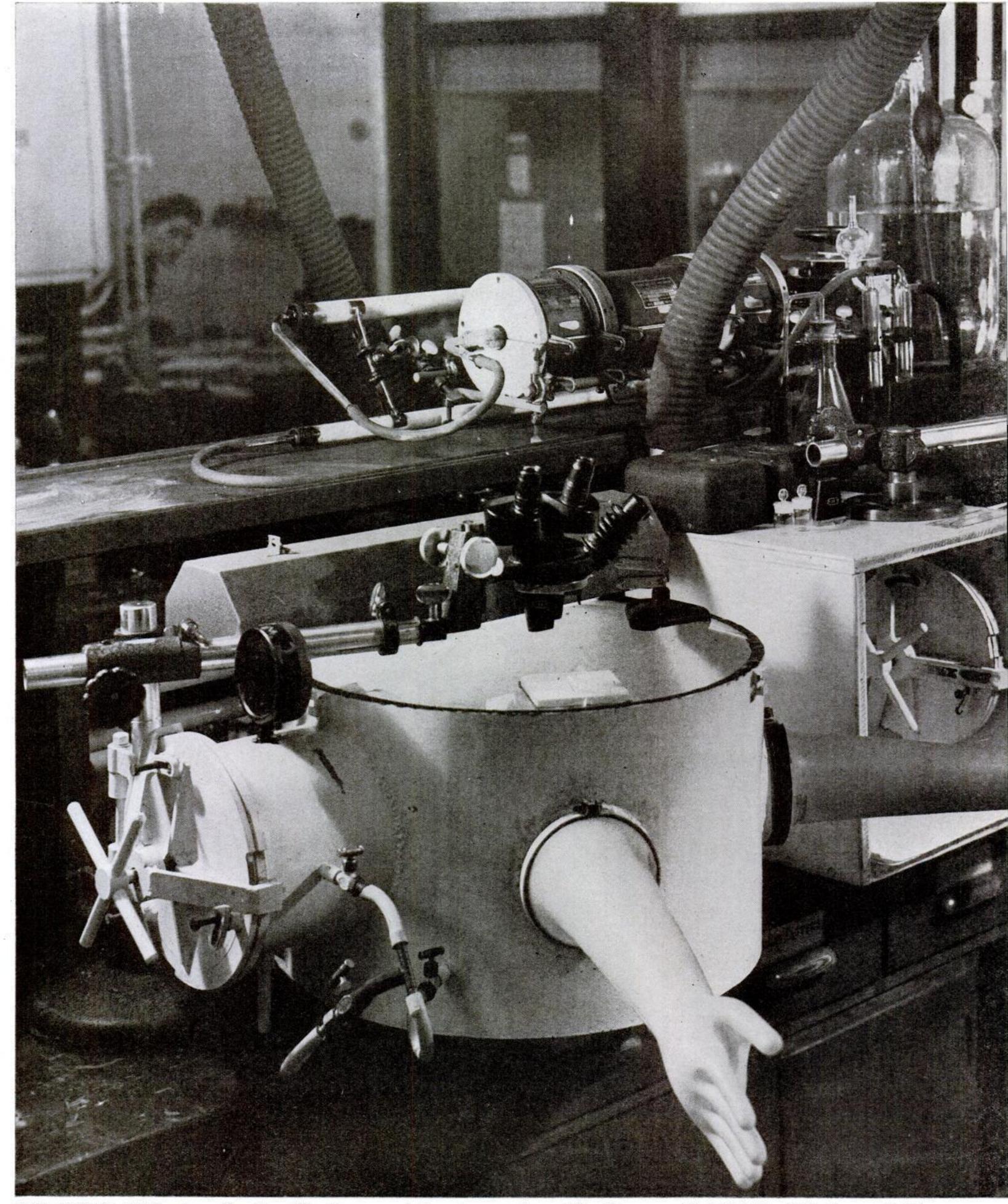


ENTIRE WALL in one picture (above) shows remotecontrol instruments at left, door and cans at right. Big control in center is to regulate centrifuge inside cave.

BEHIND WALL (below) radioactive solutions stand in the open. Photographer Goro had to make this picture in less than a minute to avoid serious radiation effects.

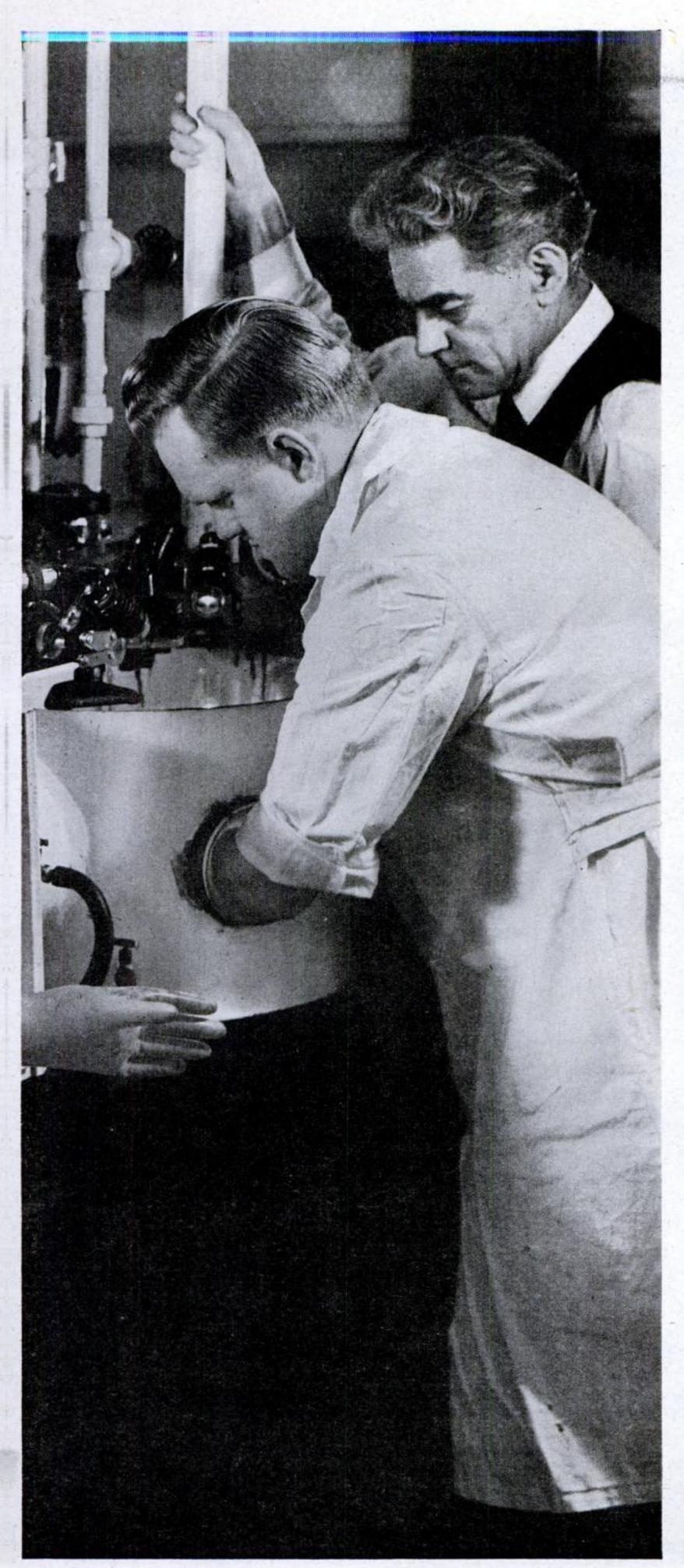


PLUTONIUM CONTINUED

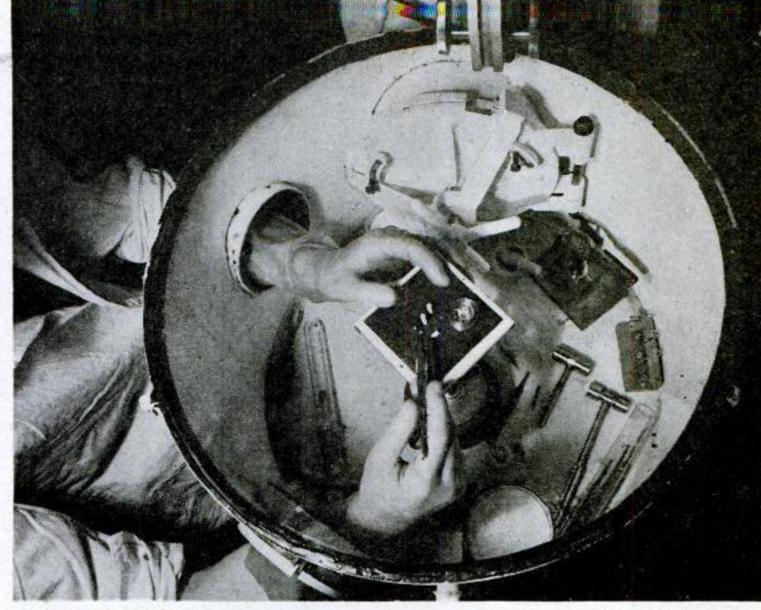


OUTSTRETCHED ARMS are long rubber gloves inflated by pressure inside a glass-topped "dry box." This is a sealed chamber filled with a dry gas which will not combine with active elements like plutonium. The chemists then can work safely with radioactive

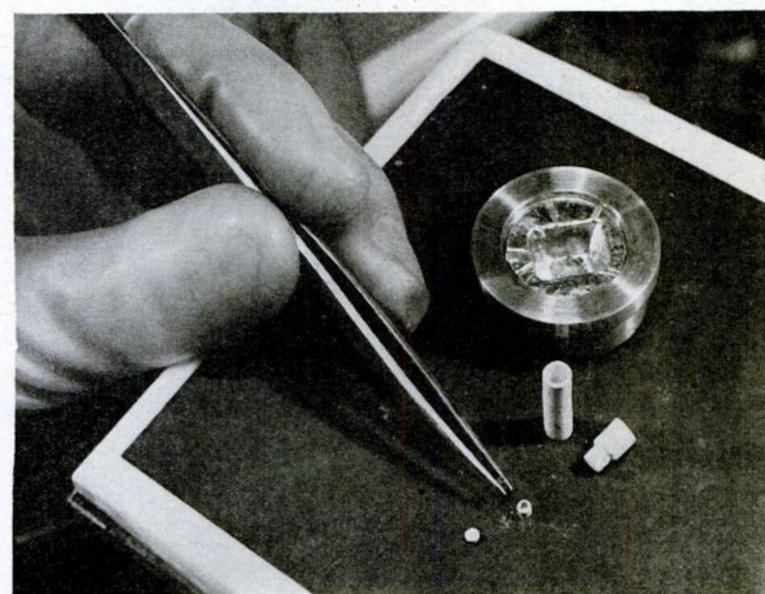
poisons which might scatter and be inhaled if handled in the open air. When experimenters start work in the dry box, they momentarily reduce pressure to suck the gloves inward. At the right Dr. Edgar Westrum pushes his arms inside another dry



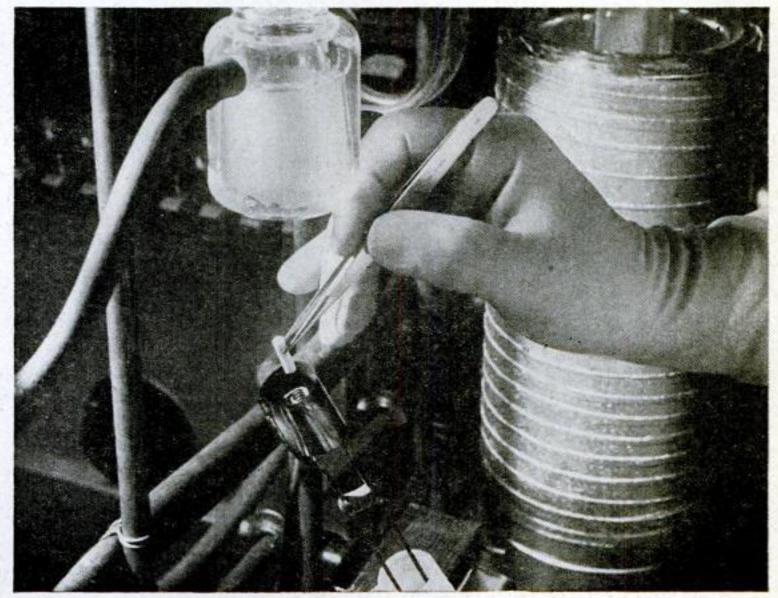
box to work on a radioactive compound. Dr. Westrum is watched by Dr. Thorfin R. Hogness, a wartime head of New Chem. The round door at the left of each box is entrance of air lock used to introduce samples without changing the atmosphere inside.



UNDER GLASS TOP of dry box an experimenter works on a raised stage. The moderate pressure of the artificial atmosphere inside the box plasters the rubber gloves to his arms. A microscope can be swung over the glass to watch more minute operations.



CLOSE-UP OF STAGE inside the dry box shows chemist loading a tiny crucible with a pellet of compound which is to be reduced to a pure metal. The little crucible is now put inside the larger crucible standing above it and placed in electric furnace (below).

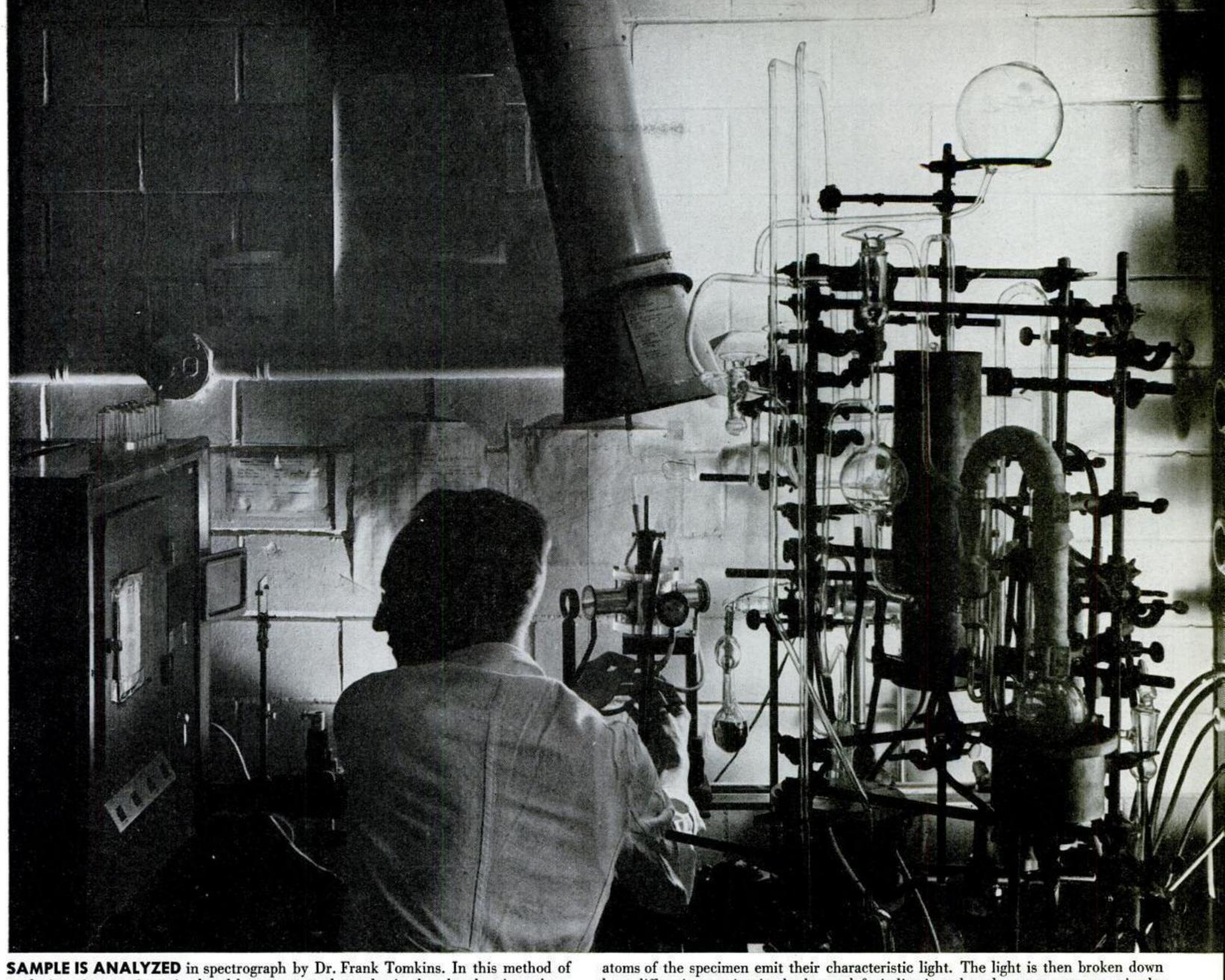


CRUCIBLE IS LOADED with forceps into the heating coil of a small electric furnace. The furnace is now put inside a glass bulb. When the air has been pumped out of the bulb, the coil is heated and the compound in the crucible is reduced to a metal.



WEARING A MASK to keep from inhaling radioactive vapors, Stanley Thompson (see pp. 70-71) loads a radioactive solution to be whirled in centrifuge. Other safeguards against radioactivity are sign on wall and air-sample collector (in right foreground). Air

which is taken in by the collector is tested from time to time to see how much radioactivity it contains. Chemist's hat, gloves and coveralls are worn only in this room, are removed when he leaves so he will not carry traces of radioactive chemicals with him.

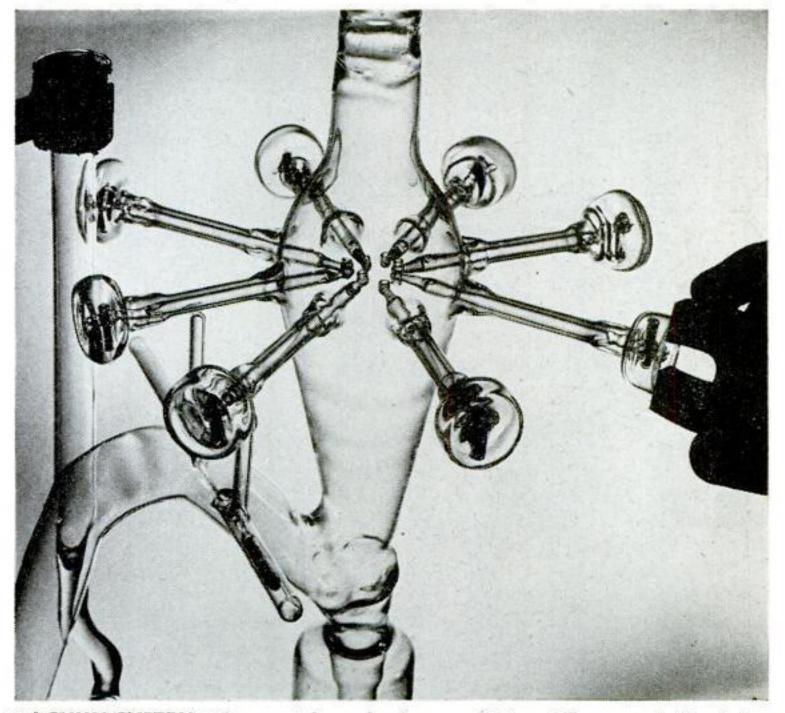


SAMPLE IS ANALYZED in spectrograph by Dr. Frank Tomkins. In this method of analysis a tiny specimen is placed between two electrodes in the chamber just above Dr. Tomkins' hands. When a high-voltage spark is jumped across the electrodes, the

atoms of the specimen emit their characteristic light. The light is then broken down by a diffraction grating in the box at left, indicating what elements are present in the sample. This can detect quantities of less than a millimicrogram, a billionth of a gram:



COMPOUND IS CRYSTALLIZED for analysis in fine capillary tube by Dr. Sherman Fried. The compound is vaporized in small electric furnace at bottom of the tube, condenses on tube's walls. Dr. W. H. Zachariasen then analyzes the crystals with X-rays.



VACUUM SYSTEM to keep metal samples from combining with oxygen in the air has eight little cups (center) so air does not have to be pumped out for each sample. Sealed handles are turned one by one to drop each sample into crucible at bottom of tube.



CHEMIST TESTS HANDS in a Geiger counter as he leaves laboratory for the day. If his hands are contaminated meters in front of him will register. In the rack at

left are badges containing pieces of photographic film which are carried by most laboratory workers. The film is blackened if worker is exposed to excessive radiation.

PLUTONIUM CONTINUED

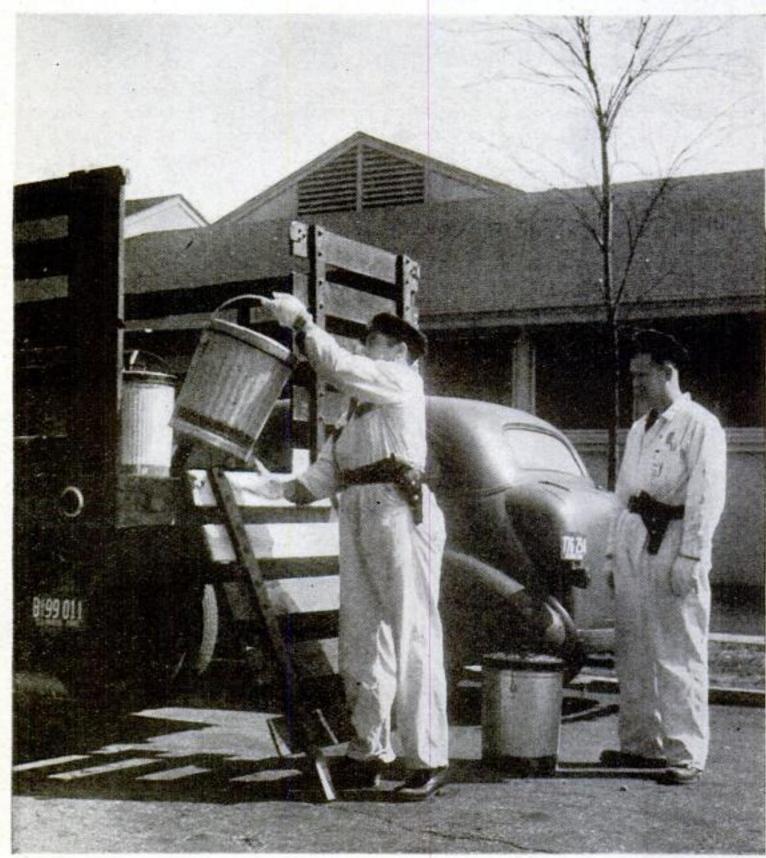


DANGER SIGN is left at laboratory table by chemists to warn other workers that one hour is the longest time they can safely be exposed to radioactive sample there.

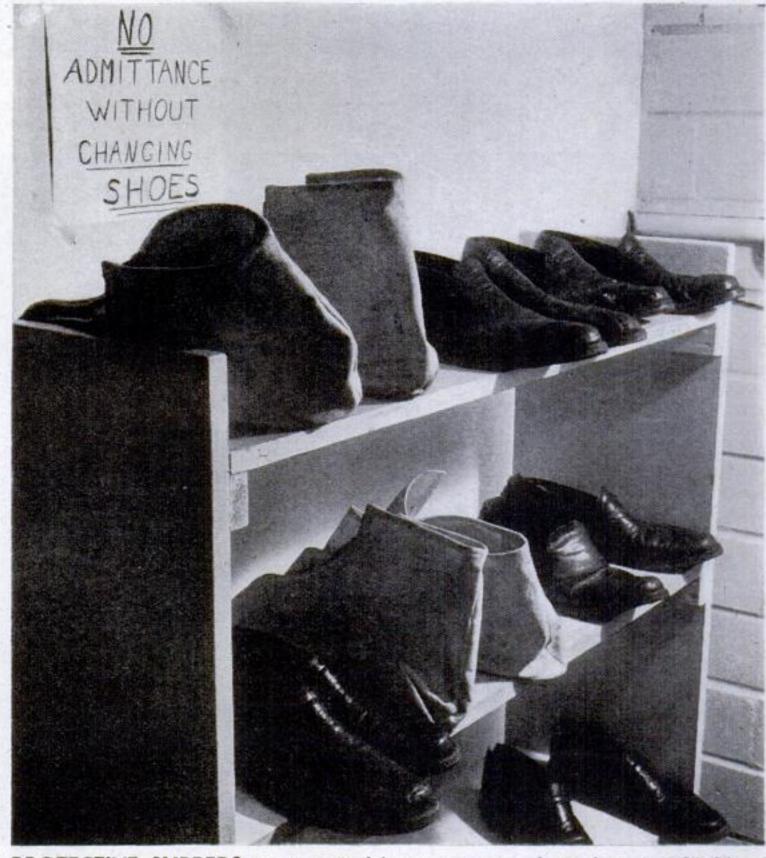
LAB SAFETY IS AN OBSESSION

Exposure to radioactive elements is dangerous but laboratory workers are much more afraid of carrying the tiniest trace of radioactive material away from their work. Radioactive dust on their clothes or skin implacably keeps on radiating. Inside the body small amounts of a radioactive element may be fatal. Plutonium is notably poisonous because it goes to the bone marrow, where it destroys the mechanism which makes red blood cells.

New Chem's precautions taken against this danger amount to an obsession. Rooms where plutonium is handled are sealed and entered through air locks so radioactive dust cannot escape. The chemists' clothes, hands and work tables are constantly tested for radioactivity. This vigilance has had its reward. Although the workers of New Chem have handled enough radioactive poisons to kill an army, not one of them has suffered serious radiation injuries.



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PROTECTIVE SLIPPERS are worn in laboratory rooms where there is a likelihood that radioactive dust will settle on the floor. This keeps workers from carrying dust into other parts of the laboratory, also protects them from the dust's continued radiation.





THE 16-YEAR CAVALCADE OF ETHEL MERMAN SONG HITS STARTS WITH GERSHWIN'S "I GOT RHYTHM" FROM HER FIRST SHOW, "GIRL CRAZY."

Ethel Merman

A stenographer from Astoria, Long Island, has used a big voice and a brassy temperament to become undisputed queen of musical comedy by WOLCOTT GIBBS

TP to May 16, the night she opened in Annie Get Your Gun, Ethel Merman had appeared in nine Broadway shows for a total of 2,754 performances, over a period of 16 years. To get the rather numbing facts out of the way, this means that her vehicles have had an average run of 306 performances, or about 38 weeks; that she has been working half the time since she started on Broadway; that she has had seven hits out of nine tries (it is often said that she has never had a flop, but Stars in Your Eyes cost its producer, Dwight Deere Wiman, a little over \$200,000, and Red, Hot and Blue! did not make Vinton Freedley especially rich or happy either), and that she has been seen on the stage by something like three and a half million people. In the theatrical world, where soaring dreams are so apt to replace tiresome realities, the figures on exact income are always open to suspicion, but it seems likely that she has made more than a million dollars, principally from her salary, which started at \$350 a week in Girl Crazy and has risen now on a percentage basis to \$4,700, and from eight full-length moving pictures which paid her something like \$6,000 a week each. How much of all this she has been permitted to keep is, of course, something between Miss Merman's god and the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Without allowance for exemptions, she is entitled to \$57,893 out of her gross income of \$244,400 a year, but she has always been very bright about money and she will certainly wind up with a lot more than that. Anyway, for a girl who was making \$35 a week in 1929 as a secretary in Long Island City, she is undoubtedly doing all right.

Miss Merman's consistently popular success has not even been approached by any other stage

star, musical or dramatic, in her time, and the talent responsible for it is simultaneously one of the simplest and most baffling in the theater. The most desirable qualities in a musical-comedy star are, obviously, grace, humor, beauty and a voice, not necessarily in that order. It is naturally nice for a girl to have all four, but one in a superlative degree will do, and it is even possible to get along with none of the accepted gifts at all, substituting for them some quality so hard to define that it is usually just called personality. Helen Morgan's talent, for instance, fitted no pattern. She was not beautiful nor very bright and her sad little voice belonged in a speakeasy, providing synthetic tears for the synthetic gin. All she had was the faculty of communicating a vague, enormous melancholy, but it was enough, at least for the peculiar temper of her time. Unorthodox triumphs like hers, however, are rare; the quadruple threat is the ideal.

The fact that Miss Merman can almost invariably carry a show triumphantly all by herself is an imposing mystery, since at first glance she would seem to be even more limited than most of her sisters. Ethel Merman is 5 feet 5 inches tall. When she first appeared on Broadway she weighed 118 pounds, but now 130 seems more probable. She has an abundance of black hair; long-lashed, dark-brown eyes; a nose that has a rather Semitic cast, although she is not Jewish, and a generous mouth that is usually ajar, displaying handsome teeth, a little out of line along the bottom row. These conventional details, however, haven't much to do with what really makes her a figure of rare and irresistible humor on the stage before she even opens her mouth. It is partly a matter of structure and arrangement.

It can safely be said that she has an almost record face. To borrow a useful phrase from Ring Lardner, it is a sleeper jump from her hairline to her chin and another one from ear to ear. The features on this plain are whimsically designed. The arching brows she offers to the public are a little higher than the ghostly traces of her own and give her a perpetually astounded air, heightened by her bright, round eyes. Her mouth, squared off by art, likewise expresses a constant, pleased surprise. Nature obviously intended her to have a rather inexpressive face, and the look of intense vivacity that usually adorns it is as comic and unnatural as the look of glassy distinction worn by the odd celebrities in those whisky advertisements. Her figure diminishes rapidly from her wide, square shoulders to her pretty feet so that, as one critic noted, the effect is curiously foreshortened, as if you were looking down at her from a stepladder.

Miss Merman's voice somehow defies studious analysis. One critic, generally more at home at the Metropolitan Opera House than in Broadway theaters, recently spoke of it with respect. "It is a big, well-focused contralto," he began carefully. "You might say it goes on a straight line." At this point, however, his educated manner deserted him. "Hell, it's quite an organ," he said. "Got ping, you know what I mean. I guess she's got leather or something down there." Others have mentioned her exact pitch (when she sharps or flats it is invariably for her own humorous purposes), her extraordinary sense of rhythm and the enunciation that, without the hideous grimaces that usually disfigure the precise vocalist, still makes every intricate syllable clear all over the house. Whatever her qualities,



THEY HAVE BECOME INEXTRICABLY IDENTIFIED WITH MERMAN'S LUSTY VOICE AND THE MEMORABLE COSTUMES SHE WORE IN HER SHOWS

she acquired them without training, never having taken a formal lesson in her life. She has never learned to breathe according to the rules, simply doing so whenever she happens to feel like it, and she has had no experience with those elocution-class favorites like "The rain in Spain falls gently on the plain," that are guaranteed to make any young woman talk like Lynn Fontanne.

Of everything she has sung, up to Annie, Miss Merman has named I Got Rhythm as her favorite fast song, By The Mississinewah as the funniest song generally, I Get A Kick Out Of You as the ballad that affected her most and Eadie Was A Lady as the best character piece. A good many people might dissent mildly from this selection, especially from the omission of You're The Top, which certainly involved the greatest amount of stylish reference ever crowded into one lyric, but they were all fine songs and the words from them still bring back very cheerful memories to those who first heard that stirring and jubilant trumpet proclaim:

> I got rhythm, I got music, I got my man-Who could ask for anything more?1

Eadie was a lady Tho' her past was shady Eadie had class—with a cap-i-tal K. Tho' her life was merry She had "savoir fairy" Eadie did things—in a ladylike way.3

Or, simply but interminably:

Or,

By the Miss-iss-iss-iss-iss-inewah! Or, probably the most famous lines she ever uttered:

> Flying too high With some guy In the sky Is my idea of nothing to do.*

This last, incidentally, originally had a topical inspiration and went:

> I wouldn't care For those nights In the air That the fair Mrs. Lindbergh goes through.4

The change was made upon the arrest of Bruno

Richard Hauptmann and may be an interesting demonstration of the accidental nature of a good many miracles.

While Miss Merman has certainly been fortunate in her authors, she has a firm mind of her own and hasn't hesitated to veto ideas that don't appeal to her. Once, for instance, Cole Porter thought it might be a good idea to incorporate some topical references in a song. The show was in a late stage of rehearsal and anyway she wasn't much impressed with the news item he had in mind.

"Listen," she told him firmly, "I'm not going to go louse up my lyrics just because some big dope did something."

When she refused to appear in Sadie Thompson, the only show she ever declined, her objections were largely based on a difference of opinion with Howard Dietz about lyrics. He had a verse that amused him involving the word Malmaison, but Miss Merman was not convinced. "What's it mean?" she asked.

He told her that Malmaison was a famous lipstick color and she went away, but obviously still doubtful. The next day she came back and delivered her ultimatum.

"Hey, Howard," she said. "That Malmaison. I asked 25 other dames and none of them ever heard of it either. It goes out."

It didn't, but Miss Merman did. About the only time she has ever lost out in such a contest, in fact, was when she was in Hollywood, and the forces of purity proved too much for her. "A clambake," she is wont to say tolerantly these days, referring to the moving-picture industry, which, in its turn, is said to have found her behavior a little relaxed for its rather anxious social life. She kept on shouting, "You said it, sister," at the icy, elevated stars, and once, on a cheerful impulse, she nailed an important actor's clothes quite fast-he was not in them at the time-to his dressing-room floor.

The events that led up to her present celebrity are not very dramatic. The facts are that she was born on Jan. 16, 1908, though today she is apt to say plaintively and with a great deal of conviction that it was really 1912. Her father, Edward Zimmerman (she intelligently dropped the first syllable long before she got to Broadway), was an accountant of German extraction who could play the piano a little, and her Scotch

mother, Agnes, from whom she got her middle name, was a choir singer who still fondly claims that her daughter could carry a tune when she was 2. They lived in a two-family house in Astoria which, Miss Merman says, was "real country in those days, more like an orchard." It had nothing in particular to recommend it to a little girl, however, except the old Famous Players-Lasky Studios, which had a high fence around it through which it was sometimes possible to get a glimpse of the happy actors at work. Now and then on a good day Alice Brady would drive up in the longest, shiniest car you ever saw.

Miss Merman's voice was notable practically from the moment she was born—"That's Ethel," people in the next room would say with assurance whenever she opened her mouth—and in 1917, when she was 9, or maybe 5, she was taken out to Camp Mills to entertain the troops, making the 25-mile trip rather magnificently in an ambulance. The song she remembers best may have been dimly prophetic of her future tastes: Since Maggie Dooley Did The Hooley Hooley. She also sang around the neighborhood, at lodges and political clubs, where sometimes the management held gold pieces over the contestants' heads and made their awards according to the volume of the applause. She did all right, though so far song had not occurred to her as a profession. Her career at Public School No. 4 and Bryant High, where she took a secretarial course, seems to have been just about like anybody else's. On Saturday afternoons she and her friend Alice Welch used to come to New York, have lunch and

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

1 "I Got Rhythm" by Ira & George Gershwin,

© New World Music Corp.

2 "Life Is Just A Bowl Of Cherries" by Lew Brown & Ray Henderson, @ 1931 Crawford Music Corporation

3 "Eadie Was A Lady" by B. G. De Sylva, Richard A. Whiting and Nacio Herb Brown, @ George G. De Sylva

4 "I Get A Kick Out Of You" by Cole Porter C Harms Inc.

5 "It's De-lovely" by Cole Porter,

© 1936 Chappell & Co. Inc. 6 "Friendship" by Cole Porter,

© 1939 Chappell & Co. Inc. 7 "Make It Another Old Fashioned, Please" by Cole

Porter, © 1940 Chappell & Co. Inc. 8 "Hey, Good-Lookin" by Cole Porter, © 1942

Chappell & Co., Inc.

"You Can't Get A Man With A Gun" by Irving Berlin, © 1946 Irving Berlin





ETHEL MERMAN CONTINUED

then go to the Palace, where she sometimes whispered, though without any particular envy, "Gee, I bet I can do as good as that."

She began to come to life when she went to work as secretary to the late Caleb S. Bragg, president of the B. K. Vacuum Booster Brake Company and a sportsman of some renown, having been an automobile racer in his day and the owner of the Gold Cup speedboat called *Baby Bootlegger*. Most of Mr. Bragg's dictation was terribly dull, being concerned with the affairs of his insanely named company.

"What would I know about vacuums and boosters and all that stuff?" says Miss Merman now, explaining how it often happened that she left a good deal of technical detail out of her employer's letters. "He'd read 'em and say, 'Look, Ethel, didn't I give you more than this?' 'Well, I didn't hear you,' I'd tell him. 'Maybe

it's this Pitman system.""

Some of the correspondence was more rewarding, however, for he would often write to quite interesting people. Irene Delroy. Vincent Bendix. George White. Big Shots. She likes to tell you that these days she meets such people socially, without giving it a second thought. Once she found herself rather crazily mixed up in Mr. Bragg's private life. A bunch of the girls from the office had been invited out to spend an afternoon on his houseboat, Masquerader, which was at anchor in Manhasset Bay. "We were just asked out to float around and stuff," she says, "stuff" being probably the most useful word in her vocabulary. "He had a lot of other people—you know, like Ruthie Selwyn—really there for the weekend but we were just an outing for the help." That would have been the end of it if her host had not decided to give some of the girls a spin around the harbor in one of his speedboats. Casey Jones, its name was. They were on the way back when Casey Jones hit a piece of driftwood and capsized, and the help was thrown into the water. Miss Merman had on her big, black Milan hat and a rather nice dress and she was more concerned about them than her safety. "I'm all right," she called irritably from the oily water. "Just get me out of this." She and her companions were taken back to the houseboat, dried off, fitted out in a bunch of silk pajamas that Mr. Bragg happened to have lying around and asked to stay for dinner. "What else could he do with us while our stuff was drying out?" she asks reasonably. Anyway, she sat next to Miss Selwyn, who was a producer, and she told her about her vague dreams at the Palace. "I told her I got burned up because I knew I could do as good as a lot of people you see on the stage." Possibly to help her host out of what must have looked like an untidy situation, Miss Selwyn promised that Miss Merman would appear in her next show and, though nothing came of that, the fact that the great were so accessible gave Miss Merman an idea. She had been doing quite a lot of semi-professional entertaining at night (she was often so tired at the office in the morning that she had to go lie down in the ladies' room, telling the other girls to wake her up if anything important, conceivably Mr. Bragg, happened to turn up), and she decided to ask her boss to give her a letter to George White, the producer of the Scandals.

"I'm a singer"

It has been said that she wrote the letter herself and Mr. Bragg just signed it, which seems a little unlikely, but anyway it got written and she took it to Mr. White. It was a discouraging interview, because he had no second sight and apparently saw just a not remarkably pretty girl who wanted a job.

"What do you do?" he asked.

"I sing," said Miss Merman firmly. "I'm a singer."

"Well, all I can give you is a job in the line," he told her.

"Frances Williams is doing all the singing this year."
"Nope. Not in any line," she said and left him in disgust.

The beginnings of her professional career are a little blurred by distance and, since the details are probably typical of what a lot of other girls had to go through to get on Broadway, they can be covered briefly. Early in 1929, while she was still working for Bragg, she got a job at a place called Little Russia, on Manhattan's West 57th Street, where she was heard by an agent called Lou Irwin. Aware that she had something, though he wasn't precisely sure what, he got her a six-month contract at \$200 a week with Warner Bros., who, however, seemed to have no interest in singers and used her only once and then as a dramatic actress, when she was set to chasing around on a jungle set, for what purpose she can no longer recall. By one of those arrangements that are clearer in the cinema than in life, Warner's finally said she could sing elsewhere during her contract, providing she forfeited her salary. She went to work at Les Ambassadeurs, a nightclub

conducted under the mad auspices of Clayton, Jackson and Durante. She hadn't much to do (she was just one of the girls, along with Arlene Judge and a couple of others, and she got only \$85 a week) but it was better than wearing your can off sitting around a movie lot and Durante said she was okay, which was quite an accolade in those days. This engagement, however, was cut short by an attack of tonsilitis, and she spent two theoretically convalescent months singing at a club in Miami Beach.

It is a little hard to say precisely what happened when she got back from Florida, partly because so much went on in so short a time that the actual sequence is almost impossible to straighten out. Roughly, however, it might be said that she took her first real step toward stardom one night when she met a pianist and singing coach named Al Siegel at a party. She was asked to sing and did so willingly, rendering a piece forbiddingly called Smile, Darn You, Smile. Everybody just seemed rather depressed, except Mr. Siegel, who asked her to come and see him the next day. At that and several subsequent meetings he worked out special arrangements for her, emphasizing a rhythmic beat that was intelligently suited to her voice and personality. Soon after that she was booked at the Pavillon Royal at Valley Stream, Long Island, for a week end

AS STENOGRAPHER in 1928 Miss Merman takes dictation in New York.

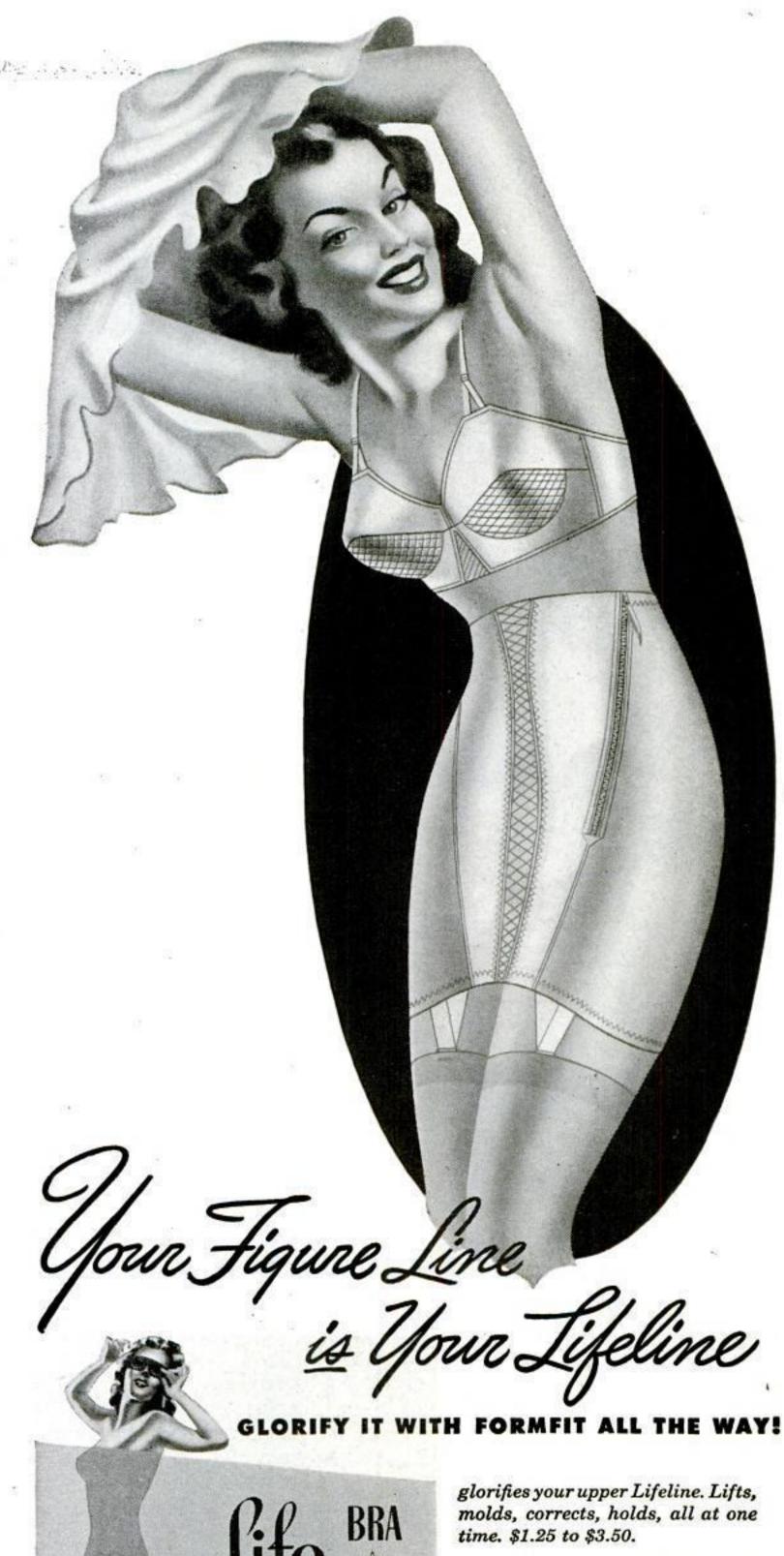
appearance. Siegel played the piano for her and, apparently because of her new style, for the first time in her life she stopped the show. After she had duplicated this performance a few times, people began to talk and she and Siegel (Irwin, the agent, seems to have disappeared at about this time) were besieged with offers, finally accepting one at the Brooklyn Paramount.

It was at this point, according to Siegel, that her sense of comedy first became apparent. The trouble up to then had been that her rather strident voice and personality didn't lend themselves to singing ballads straight—somehow or other it was hard to feel that she took all that moonlight and stuff very seriously. Intelligently determined to turn this liability into an asset, Siegel says he took

a song called Little White Lies and made an arrangement in which the second chorus was a slight burlesque of the first. It worked like magic and to some degree established Miss Merman's permanent outlook on love, which might be summed up as, "All right, get tough with me and I'll shoot you." Siegel also credits himself with perfecting the now hackneyed sustained-note device, whereby she hung on where she was while the orchestra played the melody. Shortly after accomplishing these miracles, Siegel joined Irwin in oblivion. The stories about this, like everything else having to do with those days, are vague and contradictory. It is certain that Siegel became seriously ill, but whether or not Miss Merman was guilty of ingratitude is still a matter of controversy on Broadway. His own argument, presumably in the affirmative, will be presented in November, when he is publishing a book. Hers, available at the moment, is rather cryptic. "I haven't mentioned that Siegel's name in 15 years," she says, looking out the window.

She was in with "I Got Rhythm"

It was at the Paramount that she first came to the attention of Vinton Freedley, who was then casting Girl Crazy. "I heard about some Astoria girl who could sing as loud as hell," he says, "and I went over to the Paramount to hear her. She came out wearing a short black dress all messed up with bows and ribbons and a lot of jet, and her hair was even wilder than it is now, but she was quite a singer." Afterward he went backstage and asked her how she would like to be on Broadway, and the next afternoon she turned up at his office, wearing the same awful dress. Though he was vaguely dismayed, he took her down to the Alvin for an audition with George Gershwin and with his approval decided to put her in the show. They wrote in a nice tough girl called Kate and, since it was Miss Merman's first appearance in a musical, they gave her a couple of scenes to get used to things. Then, when the show had



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ETHEL MERMAN CONTINUED

If your hair looks like a SQUIRRELS NEST in a dry tree...

MORNING

MIRROR

When you first look in the mirror in

the morning, hair all tangled and wild, you've got "MORNING MIRROR

BLUES" you need a LUCKY TIGER RUB! Reach for your bottle

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been running for 20 minutes, she swaggered out on the stage in a flame blouse and black skirt, leaned up against a bar, and began to sing:

Delilah was a floozy,
She never gave a damn;
Delilah wasn't choosey
Till she fell for a swell
Buckaroo whose name was Sam. 10

Later in the show she sang I Got Rhythm, and the next morning

everybody knew she was in, for good.

Unlike Tallulah Bankhead, who, offstage and on, is always and emphatically Tallulah Bankhead, Miss Merman has two personalities. In the theater she is Annie Oakley, Panama Hattie or whatever part she happens to be playing, and such is the vehemence of her portrayal of these noisy, domineering girls that some of her colleagues are prone to credit her with similar qualities in private life. "I know Ethel gets terribly cozy with the audience," one of them remarked thoughtfully a little while ago, "but you can't help feeling that she's never been introduced to the cast." This comment came as the result of some little skirmish about precedence, and it is probably true that Miss Merman is somewhat touchy about anything she regards as an attempt to swipe her scenes. Once, in Red, Hot and Blue!, Bob Hope lay down on the stage in the middle of one of her numbers and began to make funny faces. In the intermission Miss Merman went up to the stage manager in a fury. "Listen," she said, "if that --- does that again, I swear to God I'm going to sit right down on top of him." Paula Laurence, once a dear friend, began to do something Ethel didn't like in the By The Mississinewah song and again Miss Merman sought out the management, offering it the alternative of seeing that Miss Laurence behaved herself or her own resignation. Miss Laurence is inclined to be philosophic about this episode. "Well, she was the star," she says, "and if she'd wanted me to paint my nose red, I guess I'd have had to. And don't think she wouldn't either," she is apt to add, throwing syntax to the winds.

For one such detractor, however, there are a dozen people who admire her with no reservations at all, and nobody has ever denied her uncanny efficiency on the stage. Absolutely nerveless herself, she is a wonderful first-night performer and a great help to more restive members of the cast. "Just remember if any of those dopes out there could do as good as you, they'd be up here doing it," she told Betty Garrett, then her understudy in Something For The Boys, on one such occasion, and she never loses her presence of mind when some odd little catastrophe overtakes her on the stage. In one scene in Annie she fires her gun in the air and a stuffed bird falls on the stage. One night in Boston she raised the gun and pulled the trigger, but there was only a faint click. The bird, however, fell as

scheduled.

"What do you know?" said Miss Merman, picking it up with a

pleased expression. "Apoplexy."

She is also a remarkable "study," quick to learn both words and music, and astonishingly quick to grasp her business in a scene—just show her once, everybody says, and she's got it cold.

You can take the girl out of Astoria . . .

To anybody who knows Miss Merman only around a theater, her private personality is apt to seem a little dim and muted. Without her spirited make-up, her face has a rather plump and matronly air, and the celebrated voice, scaled down to conversation, is simply the pleasant speech of Astoria, the Long Island accent somewhat overlaid with grace notes she has picked up in the wider world.

She is an extremely hard girl from whom to extract unorthodox facts. Having given out what might be called the standard interview for 16 years and to every publication with the possible exception of the Princeton Tiger and the Daily Racing Form, she is inclined to stick to it, probably on the sensible ground that it has always worked all right. The old anecdotes, like the one about George White and the letter, or a probably apocryphal story about how once, in her innocence, she applied for a passport to get from Astoria to New York, keep turning up and there is something about the way she tells them that suggests she has cast them in a permanent form, for the ages. Miss Merman seems vaguely aware of this herself.

"But I guess you've probably got that one in the stuff," she will say to a reporter, referring to the old clippings with which she has learned that most of them are equipped. Even if he agrees that he has, however, she usually tells it anyway, being clearly skittish

10 "Sam and Delilah" by Ira & George Gershwin, @ New World Music Corp.



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AN ELEPHANT FOR STRENGTH

CONTINUED ON PAGE 90

RKO'S PIC-TOUR OF THE MONTH



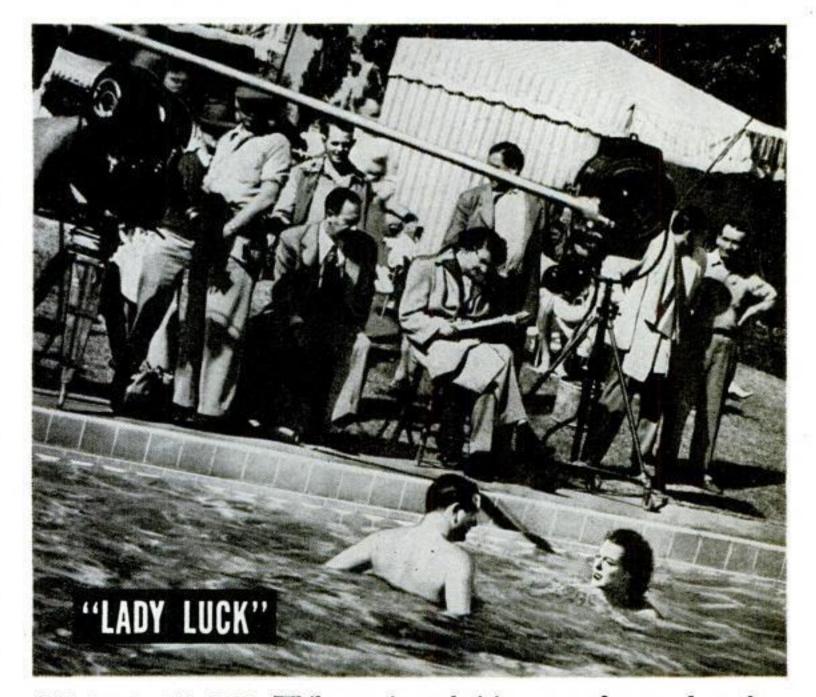
ALWAYS READY for a fight or a love affair is Sinbad, played by DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR. in RKO's technicolor production featuring the adventures of Sinbad the Sailor. MAUREEN O'HARA is Sinbad's siren. Cast includes WALTER SLEZAK, thousands of extras.



"I LOVE A FIGHTER... and Sister Kenny is a champion," says ROSALIND RUSSELL, who plays the coveted title role in RKO's much-discussed Sister Kenny, one of the world's great stories of love, sacrifice and conflict. ALEXANDER KNOX shares star honor.



MADE TALL. Diminutive JOAN BENNETT mounts box for close-up with towering ROBERT RYAN, her co-star in RKO's drama of secret love and flaming jealousies, Woman on the Beach. Studio "grip" steadies box, keeps eyes on waves. Star cast includes CHARLES BICKFORD.



ALL WET, ALL SET. While movie technicians crowd around pool, ROBERT YOUNG and BARBARA HALE await call for action in scene for RKO's Lady Luck, which concerns riotous honeymoon escapades of a gambling bridegroom. FRANK MORGAN is co-starred.

THESE BIG RKO PICTURES WILL SOON BE SHOWN AT YOUR THEATRE

ETHEL MERMAN CONTINUED

about getting off the beaten path. "They've printed some damn silly stuff about me," she complains and indeed they have.

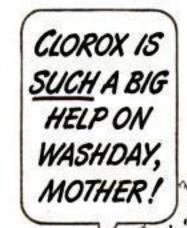
Miss Merman's apartment is a 10-room duplex on the 21st and 22nd floors at 25 Central Park West, where she has lived for 13 years, and it, also, has something of this same quality of protective coloration. The furniture is expensive and handsome, but it has a curiously impersonal air, as if each room, including the children's nurseries, had been transplanted intact from a furniture-store window display. On the piano, there are autographed pictures of President Roosevelt ("To Ethel Merman, Franklin D. Roosevelt") and George Gershwin ("For Ethel-a lucky composer is he who has you sing his songs-George"). On the walls there are several correct landscapes and street scenes and quite a few crayons and water colors of the lady of the house, which are more in the nature of dreams than resemblances, and in the study upstairs there are a good many books which Miss Merman frankly says she has no intention of reading. She is apt to pause over one little picture in a back room. "Kind of interesting," she says. "All made up en-tirely of cancelled postage stamps." There is a wading pool for the children on the terrace and a magnificent view of Central Park and all the clean, expensive towers that throng that part of New York. Miss Merman believes in entertaining her friends in her home. "I say they aren't real friends, if you have to take them out to some nightclub," she says, with the air of having said it once or twice before.

Mr. Levitt is calm

TN 1940 she married William B. Smith, a theatrical agent, and though this match was widely chronicled as made in heaven ("She thinks My Bill is the greatest number she's ever met. And My Bill is not a song," wrote a lady in the News, summing up the general confident rapture), it lasted only two months, and she apathetically permitted him to sue her for desertion the following year. Soon after that she married Robert Levitt, a promotion manager for Hearst. Mr. Levitt, a slight, rather handsome man of 35, accepts his position as the husband of a reigning star with composure. "When these dames come around asking questions about Ethel," he says, "I want to tell them to drop dead, but they work this fellow newspaperman racket on me." His account of their romance is brisk. They met at a party at Dinty Moore's, while she was in Panama Hattie. Since he was the extra man, he was detailed to take her home, though his heart wasn't in it because up to then theatrical people had bored him silly. She made him get out of the cab somewhere along the way to buy her some chewing gum and altogether, by the time they got to her apartment building, his opinion of her was not high. There was a big snowdrift in front of the door and he started to get out and help her but suddenly decided against it and just let her plough through by herself. Somehow this experience drew them together. After a courtship rather complicated by the fact that each thought the other liked to go out and stay up all night and both had to make terrific efforts to keep awake, they were married. "I guess I like her best when she's pregnant," Mr. Levitt has remarked, recalling those interminable nights. "Then we can just sit around at home and listen to the radio or play gin." Miss Merman, incidentally, is quite a ginrummy player. During the war, when Levitt was a lieutenant CONTINUED ON PAGE 92



HER MOTHER AND FATHER, Agnes and Edward Zimmerman, live in the same apartment house Ethel, their only child, lives in. Father is an accountant.



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DOES WONDERS
IN MAKING
WHITE LINENS
SNOWY-WHITE
AND SANITARY!



AND CLOROX LESSENS RUBBING,
CONSERVING FABRICS...IT'S FREE
FROM CAUSTIC...EXTRA-GENTLE!

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Clorox is like trying to bake a cake without proper heat...the job just doesn't get done right!
Clorox is easy to use, economical (it's concentrated), extra-gentle on your cottons and linens. Snowy-white bleaching, brighter fast colors are only part of the Clorox story...

linens. Snowy-white bleaching, brighter fast colors are only part of the Clorox story... for Clorox also makes laundry fresh and sanitary, lessens rubbing, conserving fabrics. Clorox removes stubborn stains... even scorch, mildew... as if by magic! Directions on label.

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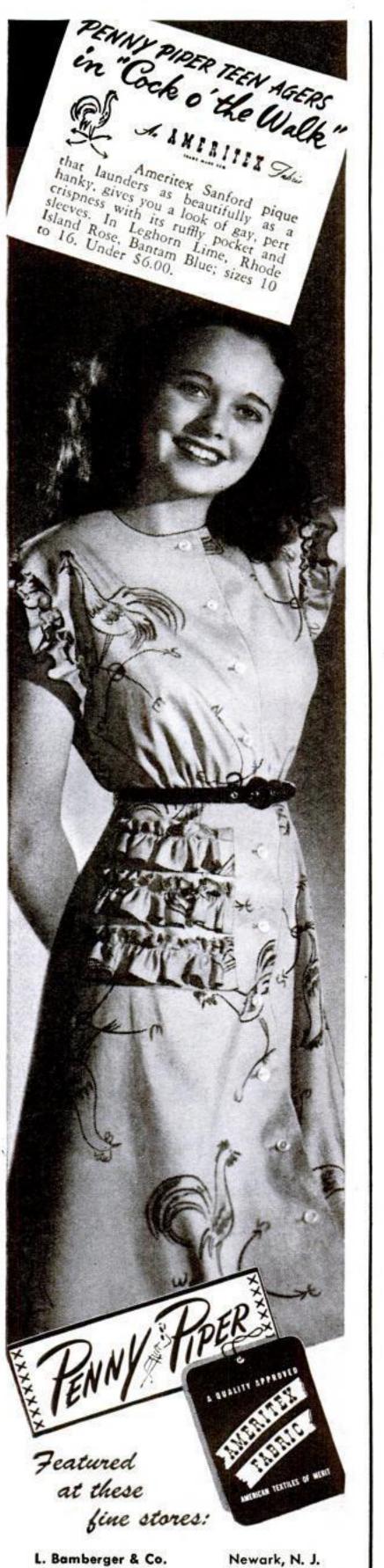
Men need it, too!

QUEST

All-purpose

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A most effective powder, for body odors, for foot comfort.

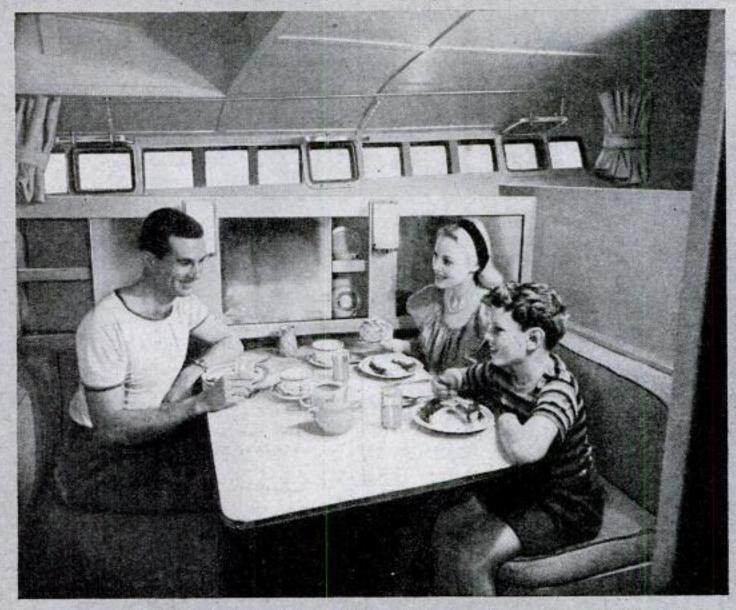


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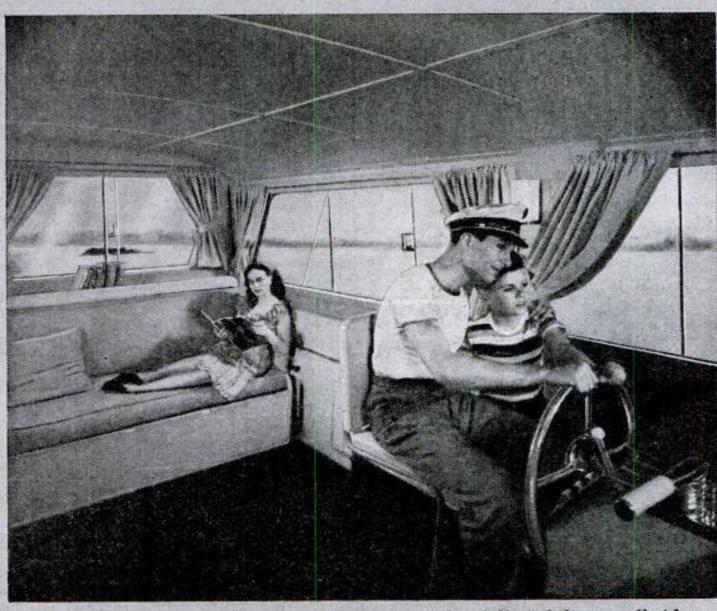
THE WHEELER 40' SUNLOUNGE*



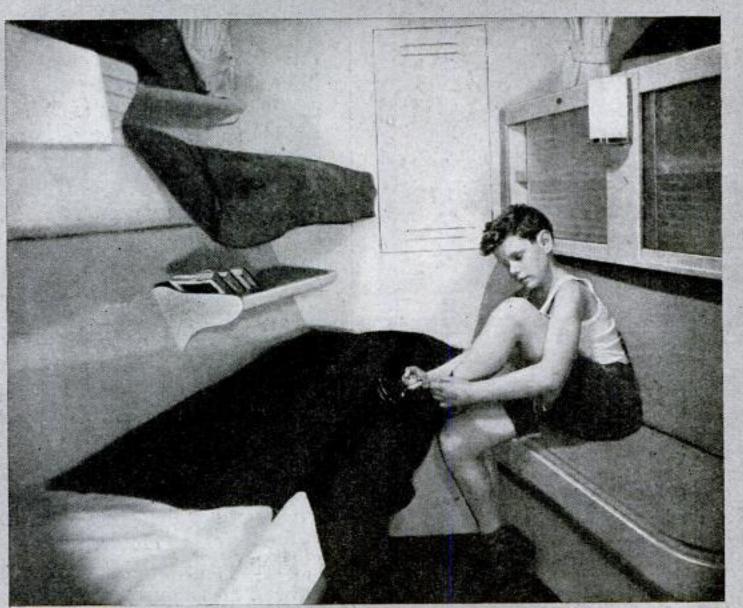
The dinette on the Wheeler 40' Sunlounge has the quiet charm and convenience of a modern breakfast room ashore. Seats convert into a double bed.



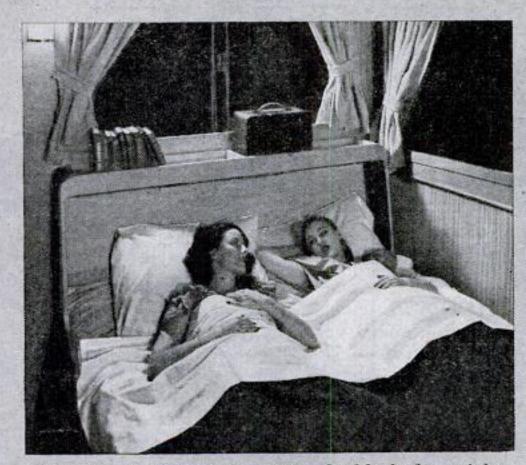
The galley is a perfectly ventilated kitchenette; ice refrigerator is 7 cu. ft. Wheelerlightenair* extended portlighting floods cabin with daylight, cool air.



The spacious lounge, a beautiful "living room", has full visibility on all sides. Sound proofed ceiling throughout the boat produces complete quietness.



Forward stateroom provides complete privacy, with closed door, for two people. Throughout boat are generous clothes closets, locker space, mirrors.



The settee becomes a luxurious double bed at night. Another settee, not shown, converts to a single bed.



Exclusive Wheeler Streamsheer* hull is stable, non-"pounding", dry. Cockpit is ample for fishing, decks for sunbathing.

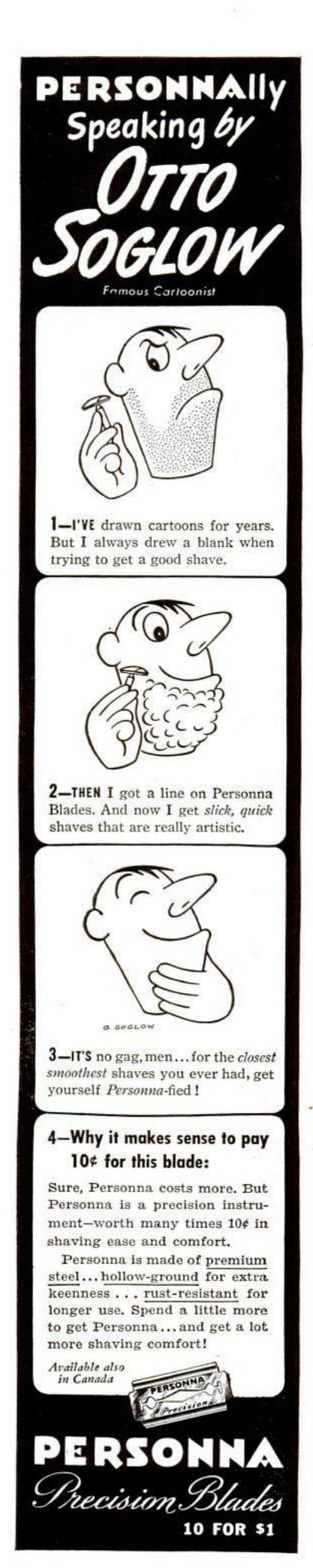
On board your Wheeler 40' Sunlounge, you and your family achieve a supreme carefreedom of life, a serene independence of the strains and tensions of the world. Here, aboard this remarkably spacious and comfortable cruiser, by the public overwhelmingly acclaimed the Number One cruiser of the post-war era, you live, in the truest spiritual sense, in a world of your own, a world of your own choosing.

Copyrighted material

See the Sunlounge at your authorized Wheeler dealer's, who is now taking orders for immediate delivery. *Sunlounge, Wheelerlightenair and Streamsheer are Wheeler trade marks.

WHIBER SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION FOOT OF 154TH STREET AND EAST RIVER, WHITESTONE, L. 1., NEW YORK CITY

AN HONORED NAME IN SHIPBUILDING





HER HUSBAND, Robert Daniels Levitt, newspaper promotion manager, is pictured on one of his rare visits to the theater where Miss Merman works.

ETHEL MERMAN CONTINUED

colonel at the New York Port of Embarkation, she went to call on him once and got in a game with his commanding officer. It was the old-fashioned kind of rummy, with cards all over the table, but Miss Merman caught on quickly and gave the general the trimming of his life. "I tried to explain to Ethel beforehand that he always won," her husband says, "but I guess she didn't get the idea. She was a great help all around. The perfect Army wife."

The Levitts have two children, Ethel II, who is 3½ and Robert Jr., who is 10 months. Ethel II is called Little Bit, because when she was born her father, who had never seen a new baby before, thought she was so small. So far the child takes this designation impassively, though once in the elevator she was overheard discussing it with a fellow tenant. "My name is Little Bit," she said cryptically, "but they call me Ethel Merman the Second for short." Usually she is more forthright. When her mother's vivacity gets too much for her, as it sometimes does, she has been known to say, "Let's get out of this. It's too noisy with her in here," and at a matinee of Annie in Boston she got up and left her seat early in the first scene after watching her mother shoot a bird off another lady's hat. "That's all," she observed nervously and could not be persuaded to return. Though Miss Merman is fiercely devoted to both children, Bob at the moment is her darling. As she is terribly anxious to tell everybody, he weighs 25 pounds and 13 ounces, an amount certainly adequate for anyone twice his years, and his legs are so fat ("I got a new fat brother," Little Bit is apt to inform callers) that the standard rubber pants won't fit him and he has to have special ones made, his father fortunately having a friend in the business. He is a solemn child, reticent about showing strangers his eight teeth, and his famous mother often practically knocks herself out to get a smile out of him.

The Domestic Life actress

F actresses were to be classified by their avocations, as Helen Hayes might be defined as the Causist actress, Tallulah Bankhead as the Sporting Life actress, and Gertrude Lawrence as the Burke's Peerage actress, Miss Merman, in her present phase at least, would have to be labeled the Domestic Life actress. Now and then she gets to a nightclub for a little while after her show, usually to the Barberry Room, a quiet place where people aren't likely to bother her by asking for autographs or spilling drinks, but she leaves early, after a bottle of beer or a couple of glasses of champagne, because she likes to be up early in the morning to play with the children. Sometimes she has lunch at "21," probably with some of the girls-like Dorothy Fields, who helped write the book for Annie, Leah Werblin, whose husband is Miss Merman's agent, or Regina Crewe, a motion-picture critic turned press agent -and she eats heartily, being especially fond of pot roast and potato cakes. These, however, are just about her only dissipations. The rest of the time, when she isn't being interviewed or doing guest shots on the radio for \$2,000 each or hanging around shops, she spends at home. It might strike a good many people, especially those who remember her when she used to be an almost



Murine.



NEURALGIC PAINS AND MUSCULAR ACHES-10¢ and 25¢







CONTINUED ON PAGE 95





Who Travels by Air ... CAN YOU POINT THEM OUT?

The trait that distinguishes an air traveler is not visible to the eye. It is a way of thinking—a perception of the countless opportunities and advantages that air transportation alone makes possible.

Who travels by air? They might be any, or all,

of the people in this crowd. For, with air fares now as low as first class surface transportation, this modern mode of travel is available to a rapidly increasing number of people.

The next time you plan to travel-call American.

AMERICAN AIRLINES

The Glider Express speeds Fresh Food anywhere... by Men who Plan beyond Tomorrow



Aerial freight trains of Tomorrow, a string of gliders towed by an air cargo plane, will fly fresh fruits, vegetables and regional delicacies from the South and far West, direct to winter-bound states. Each glider carries 2 tons, the mother ship 6, and safe landings will be assured through ground radio control.

Seagrams





cheer the way Seagram's V.O. Canadian glides into your life. Very smooth, very light, above all, very clean-tasting, this imported luxury whisky

a highball should be. Taste it tonight.

This Whisky is Six Years Old-86.8 Proof. Seagram-Distillers Corporation, New York.

Seagram's V.O. CANADIAN

CANADIAN WHISKY-A BLEND....OF RARE SELECTED WHISKIES



Is there a pipeful of "Country Doctor" ahead?

Sure there is! And it's as invitingly cool as a drive along a mountain top. Yes, it's Route No. 1 to Mildness and very smooth going all the way, from the first fragrant puff. Verily, it's the Tops in Tobacco.

Country Doctor Pipe Mixture

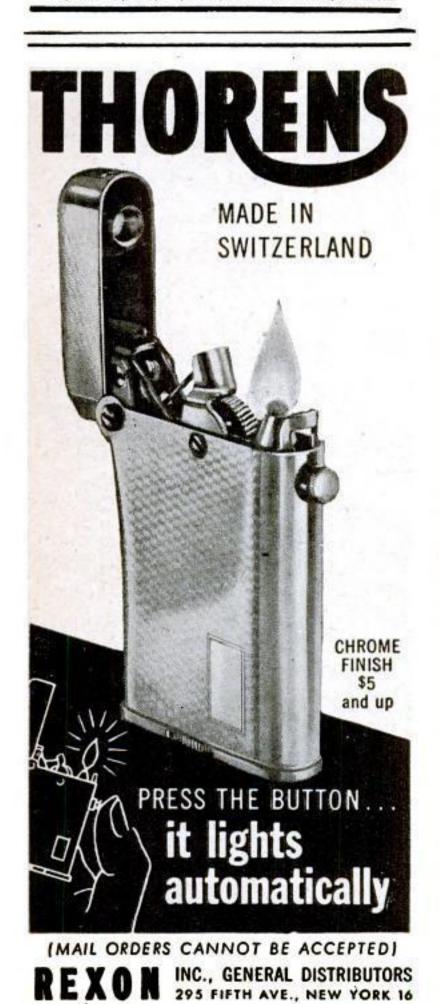
The pipe-smoker's ECONOMY-LUXURY



Pleasureful Pipefuls 25¢

TRY IT TODAY

If your dealer doesn't have it — write Philip Morris &
Co., Limited, Inc., Dept. G9, II9 Fifth Avenue, New York



SERVICE DEPT. 122 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 11

ETHEL MERMAN CONTINUED

permanent fixture at the Stork Club or Toots Shor's, as a rather dull life, but apparently she is having a good time.

Miss Merman's wardrobe and its accessories, to amplify the shopping, have been investigated in what appears to be some detail by an expert, whose report may be illuminating to other ladies: "For 14 years Miss Merman has been getting her clothes from Wilma, at 4 West 57th Street, who specializes in theatrical stuff, usually with fur on them somewhere, of the kind favored by her current customers-Betty Hutton, Lana Turner, Alice Fave and like that. The first things she bought were two custom-made gowns for her debut at the Plaza; a chartreuse, mink-trimmed, low-cut job at \$550, and a black-velvet, balloon-sleeved, pencilskirt number with ermine ascot at \$495. She also got a white-net silk, embroidered with rhinestones and 'extra-fine' sequins, appliqued with silver and gold thread, off the shoulders, for an opening night six years ago. These are the only made-to-order things she ever had, however, and she is not really a very lucrative customer. She likes dresses to cost \$39.95, \$49.95, or \$60 or \$70 at the most, getting wary if they cost over \$100. All her selections are from the ready-to-wear-off the hook. Apparently they just turn her loose like a puppy and forget about her. She confines herself almost exclusively to black and navy, but goes nuts with wild hats, jewelry and fussy shoes. The shoes come from Bonwit Teller, and the jewelry from Lou Freedman, who makes it for her specially. She is very proud of it. In addition to the star sapphires, aquamarines, etc., she has a bracelet, about an inch and a half wide, which spells out Ethel A. Merman, the letters in baguette diamonds, the period after the A-for-Agnes in rubies. All it needs is to flicker on and off."

Miss Merman's immediate future, of course, is secure, since Annie gives every indication of running to its \$47,000-a-week capacity forever, paying her her usual 10%. Even the remote years can hardly give her much concern, since she has made a modest fortune and has always guarded it ferociously. Her money is in stocks and she scrutinizes the accounts from her brokers, as well as her box-office statements as intently as, if she had been an Astoria housewife, she might have gone over her grocery bills. Now and then, however, she worries about what is going to happen to her when her voice gives out and she can no longer shout a big musical to glory. She has played with the idea of being a straight actress and Moss Hart, she says, has a play for her whenever she gets around to it. But she has never really succeeded in picturing herself in a role that would require her to identify herself completely with a company of actors, saying lines that were supposed to be taken seriously. The whole notion of the dramatic stage, in fact, seems to strike her as pretty silly. Last year her husband was offered a chair in journalism at the winter session of Rollins College in Florida, and he suggested that she might like to teach theater at the same time. The idea just about killed her.

"Theater?" she said, laughing merrily. "What the hell do I know about all that stuff."



A CONSCIENTIOUS MOTHER, Miss Merman spends much of her time with her children, Robert Jr. (10 months old) and Ethel II (3½ years old), nicknamed "Little Bit," who seems to have inherited mother's temperament



This slick chick knows she cuts a mighty swell figure on a bicycle . . . and that biking helps her keep that figure. And she knows other vital facts of life about a bike. Like the fact that her light weight New Departure Coaster Brake gives her longer coasting action—and the potent power to stop at the blink of an eyelash.

And she doesn't worry about weatherproof and dustproof New Departure ever letting her down.

Yes, cycling's more fun when you give your bike a break with the New Departure Coaster Brake—"The Brake of the Day."

Have you read the funfilled booklet "Pedalers' Progress"? Send postcard for your free copy.



New Departure, Division of General Motors, Bristol, Conn.

Wipe 'em out! don't stir 'em up!



The NEW sure SKIP-FLEA POWDER doesn't irritate your dog

• Please, Boss, don't douse me with a powder that makes the fleas run about like crazy and drives me likewise . . . get the NEW improved Sergeant's SKIP-FLEA Powder. It uses DDT in combination with other ingredients in a formula that kills fleas fast, without disturbing them . . . or me. The Sergeant folks have worked for years perfecting this formula, and it has been thoroughly tested on dogs. It's safe, it's sure. We can get Sergeant's SKIP-FLEA Powder, and Soap, too, at any drug store.

Sergeant's



PHARMACEUTICAL DISPLAY surrounds Kai Kou-shao, 61, who has practiced as doctor and pharmacist for 40 years. In his hand he holds two-headed turtle, Chinese

symbol of longevity. Large crab, stuffed gorilla, tiger skulls and duck are each supposed to have special curative attributes. This duck is specially prized because it has four legs.



CHEN CHU, 75, IS A LEADING TIGER-BONE WINE DOCTOR IN SHANGHAI

THE TIGER-BONE CURE

Chinese pharmacists deal in odd commodities

The bodies of animals, the Chinese believe, have medicinal properties beneficial to man as curatives and restoratives. Chinese drugstores therefore look somewhat like oddly arranged museums of natural history. The Shanghai drugstores pictured on these pages had on sale such items as seal kidneys (for potency), powdered crabs (for open wounds), four-legged ducks (a tuberculosis cure), gorilla blood (for female ailments), ground pearl dust (for coughs and infantile paralysis), dried umbilical cords (for general health). A major item for sale was tiger-bone wine, made by fermenting old tiger bones. From it the Chinese believe they draw some of the tiger's strength. Though such pharmaceuticals seem ridiculous to Westerners, Chinese pharmacists were the discoverers of ephedrine for the relief of sinus infections.

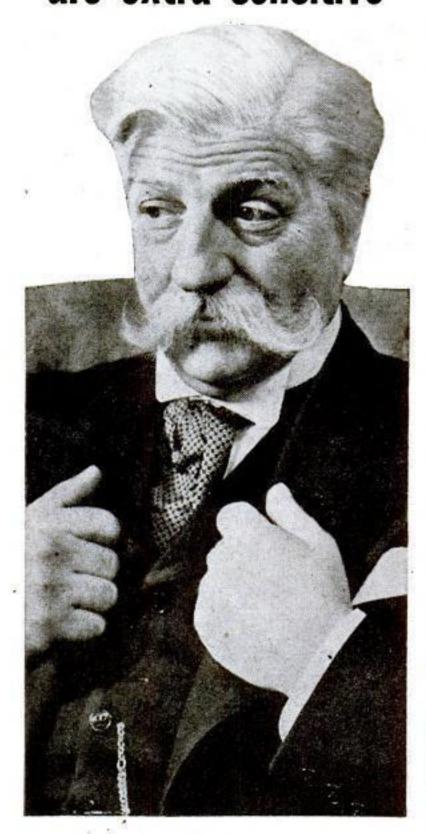


TIGER-BONE VENDER sells wares on the street to people who prefer to make up their own medicine. Tiger skins are to give an aura of authenticity.





ACTORS' FACES are extra sensitive



—that's why
Louis Calhern
shaves with soothing
WILLIAMS

LOUIS CALHERN, famous Broadway star now appearing in "The Magnificent Yankee," passes along this tip about shaving: "Taking off make-up has made my skin tender, so I always use Williams. It never stings or irritates."

Made only from top-grade, mild-to-begin-with ingredients, Williams is blended carefully as a doctor's prescription. It's made with a special skill that comes from over 100 years experience in the manufacture of fine shaving preparations.

Smooth, easy shaves

Williams super-soaking lather wilts wiry whiskers completely limp. It lets your razor shave off hard-to-cut beards cleanly and quickly—without pull or scrape.

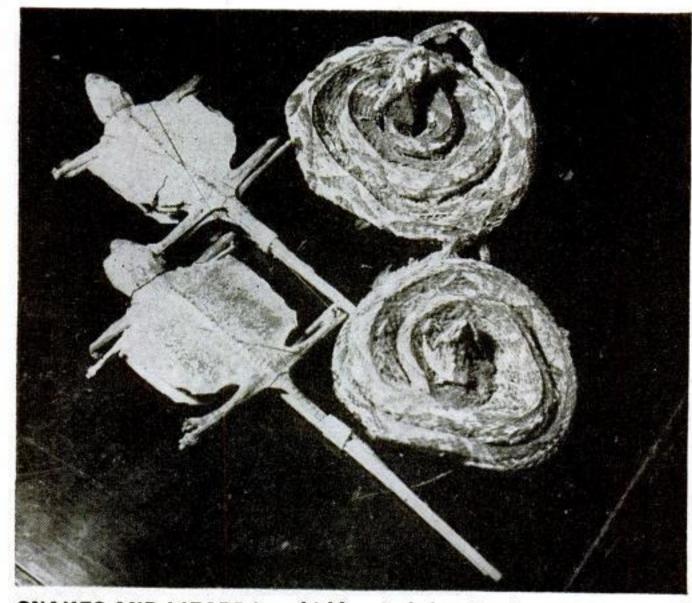
Follow the lead of distinguished actors, well-groomed men in every walk of life. For real shaving comfort and performance, rely on Williams.



Tiger-Bone Cure CONTINUED



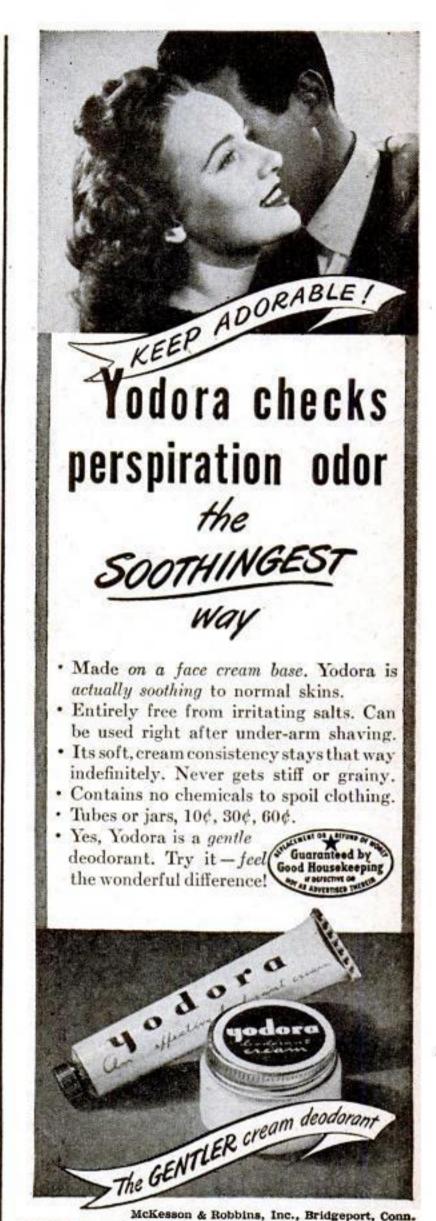
STAG FETUS and stag horns are source of medicine said to improve fertility. Fetus shown here is valued by owner at 2,000,000 Chinese dollars (\$741).



SNAKES AND LIZARDS are highly prized also. Powder made from snake skins is sold for rheumatism. Lizard soup is for gastric trouble and hiccoughs.



GOLDEN NEEDLE in the patient's arm is supposed to cure rheumatism. Needles are used for many complaints. Diagnoses are made by feeling pulse.



Skin Torment

For quick relief from itching caused by eczema, pimples, athlete's foot, scales, scabies, and other itching troubles, use world-famous, cooling, medicated, liquid D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION. Greaseless, stainless. Soothes, comforts and checks intense itching speedily. 35c trial bottle proves it, or your money back. Ask your druggist today for D. D. PRESCRIPTION.



If it snowed in July you'd make a quick dive for 'Chap Stick'. But parched, sore lips can be just as annoying and painful in warm weather.

Take a leaf from the note book of the soldier in the tropics who found 'Chap Stick' the best reparative for dry, dehydrated lips. At the first sign of lip parch, due to summer sun and changes of altitude or climate, use 'Chap Stick'. Specially medicated.



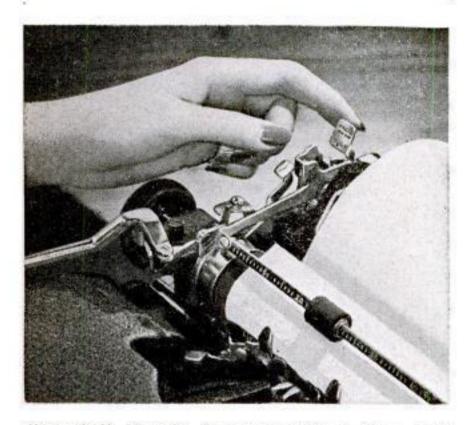
This place is HAUNTED by a ghost with keys!

Honestly, there's a spook loose in this office!

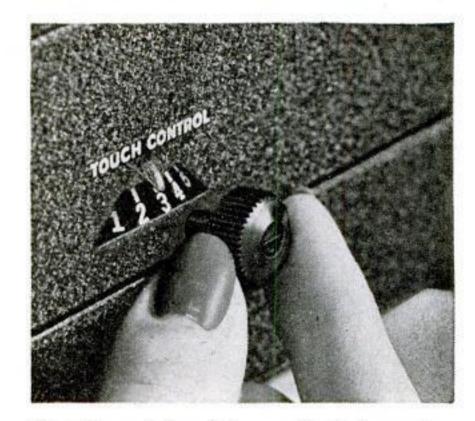
It's the ghost of that clattering old typewriter the Boss was nice enough to replace for me!

Every time I look at my beautiful, brand-new Royal I seem to hear a mournful voice saying, "Gosh! I wish I'd been like that!"

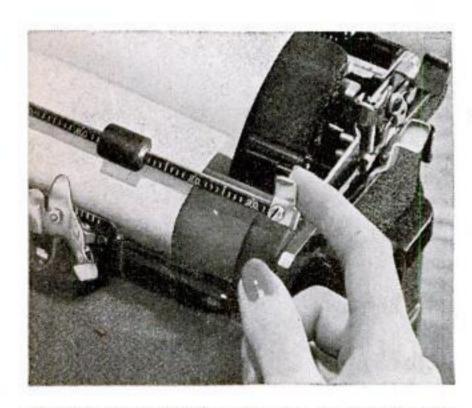
But only a new Royal can be like that! So it's no wonder surveys prove that girls who type prefer Royal 2 to 1! Here, let me show you why—



"Magic" Margin is a tremendous time- and trouble-saver! You simply slide the carriage to where you want it, flick the "magic" margin lever with one finger, and zing! . . . your margin is set! No more fumbling around with stubborn, hard-toget-at margin stops!



Royal's much less tiring . . . thanks to wonderworking "Touch Control!" Adjusting this regulates key tension perfectly—allows type-bars to fly in the fastest possible rhythm according to your own personal touch! And Royal construction brings utter smoothness and ease of operation.



What a great relief you'll get—because Royal's Automatic Paper Lock is almost human! The paper falls naturally into position and the rollers smooth it upward firmly against the cylinder and lock it in place. Results? Unparalleled accuracy every time . . . better impressions . . . finer copies. And marvelously clear stencil-cutting! Easier erasures, too, because the paper can't slip.



Everything's easier on your Royal! . . . even ribbon-changing and type-cleaning! Royal's Time-Saver Top is hinged on, lifts easily to expose the "works" completely. Royal's design is the most convenient and sturdiest that engineering science has produced! That's why Royal looks better, lasts longer, saves maintenance money—boosts efficiency and output! Call your Royal representative today!



ROYAL World's No.1 Typewriter

"Magic" and "Touch Control" are registered trade-marks of Royal Typewriter Company, Inc.



Procession in Cuzco on the Feast of Corpus Christi. This is one of the many brilliantly colorful ceremonies which attract students and sight-seers to the Peruvian Andes.

The Pageantry of High Peru — only a week end away by Pan American



Cuzco, once the capital of the Inca Empire, today has quaint, winding streets and colorful market places. Cuzco's Spanish churches, red-roofed homes and comfortable hotels are built upon the hand-hewn stone walls of Inca temples and forts which were three centuries old when Columbus discovered America!



Lake Titicaca is a "must" on your trip to Cuzco. 3,000 square miles of crystal-clear water 12,000 feet up in the Andes, in the very heart of the Land of the Incas, it is the highest navigable lake in the world. Tourists can visit the lake by rail or auto from the Pan American-Grace airports at either Arequipa or La Paz.



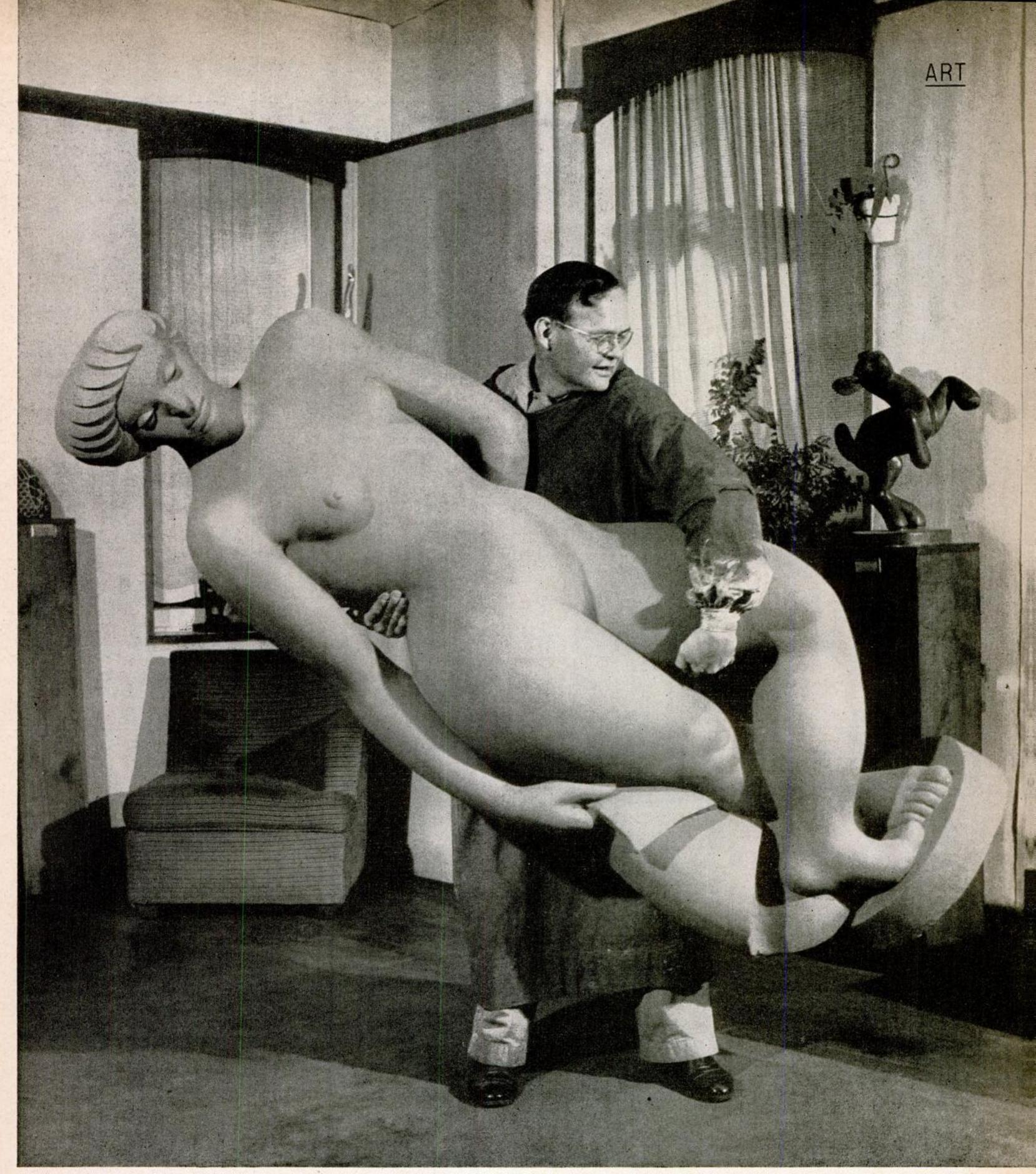
Macchu Picchu, one of the most famous of the ancient ruins near Cuzco—where the keen-eyed may probe the mystery of a vanished civilization in the timeworn steps, the moss-green walls, the weathered-stone thrones and enduring embattlements. Here history is still being revealed to modern man in this mountain land long inaccessible to travel. There are hotel accommodations for tourists conveniently close by.

You can now fly by Clipper to 4 Continents

Pan American flies you to Balboa, Canal Zone. From there Pan American-Grace (Panagra) takes you to Lima, Peru and other points on the West Coast of South America, and all the way over to Buenos Aires.

Enjoy Pan American's distinctive, worldfamous service—the extra something that makes "going by Clipper" a unique and delightful experience. For reservations see your Travel Agent or the nearest Pan American office.





A LARGER-THAN-LIFE PLASTER STATUE CALLED "BIG UTOPIA," BY GEORGE GERNY, IS SET UP ON EXHIBITION IN THE CLAY CLUB GALLERY BY FRANK DONOHUE

THE CLAY CLUB

Eager sculptors hack, hew, chisel and mold in busy New York studio

In New York's Greenwich Village, in an old converted stable next to the famous Whitney Museum of American Art, is a sculptors' workshop and gallery known as the Clay Club. Anyone who has an urge to sculp can join, and right now the club has 50 exceedingly active members. The club was founded 18 years ago by Dorothea Denslow, a sculpture teacher whose enthusiastic students used to follow her to her own studio after class to continue work. Their enthusiasm has continued.

Members get so carried away with making little terra-cotta animals, casting huge plaster nudes (above) and hammering away at hard stone that they sometimes work the whole night till dawn. Sculping mothers bring their children along, often park them in the club's little library. Quite a few good professional sculptors have come out of the club, but even the least-aspiring amateurs find a great deal of fun and satisfaction in molding, chiseling and hammering away at their art.



Want to do a C<u>lean-Up</u> job in Sandy's mouth?

Then feed him a hard, crunchy food... feed him Milk-Bone. For chewing it helps keep his mouth clean and healthy, de-

velops teeth and gums while supplying hearty, wholesome nourishment. For a happier dog, with a cleaner mouth, switch your pet to Milk-Bone. Your dealer has this timetested food.

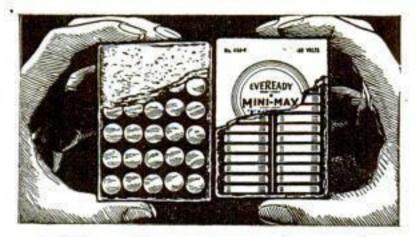


Milk-Bone Biscuit contains nutrients your dog needs. Vitamins A, B₁, B₂, D and E... Meat Meal . . . Fish Liver Oil . . . Whole Wheat Flour . . . Minerals . . . Milk

BAKED BY NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

REAL SAVINGS FOR THE

HARD OF HEARING

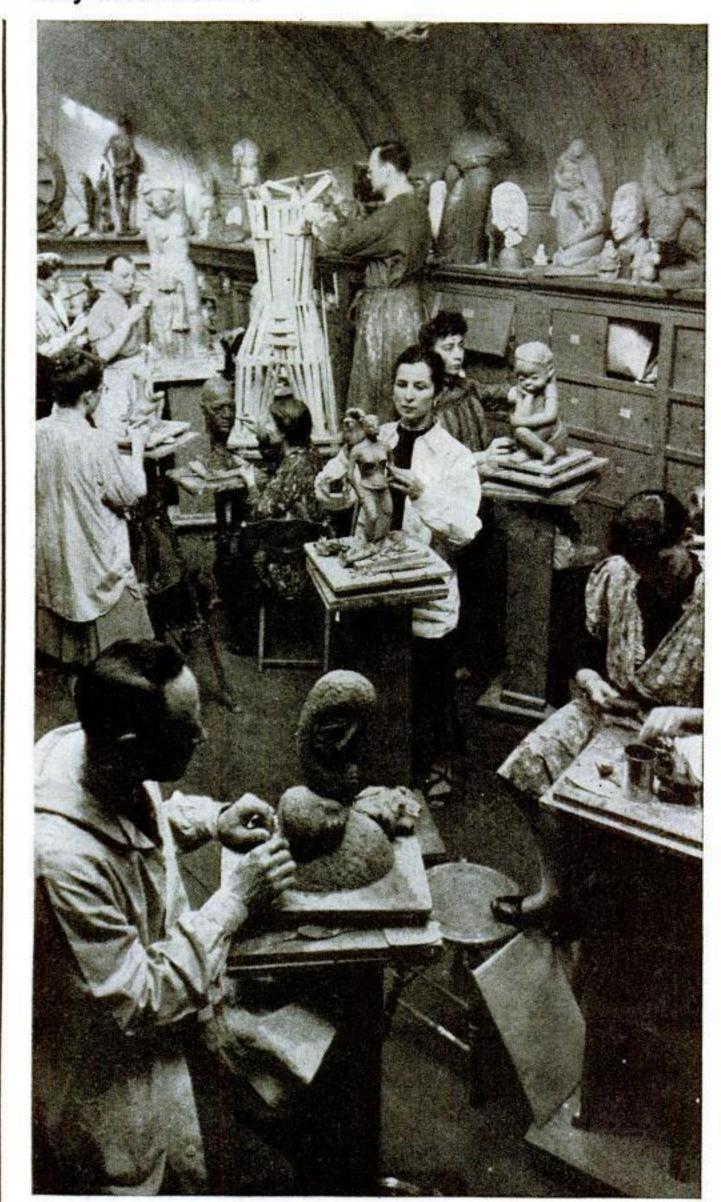


The picture above shows why "Eveready" "Mini-Max" batteries cost less per hour of use in hearing aids than any substitute! Ordinary battery (left) is made of round cells and wasted space! "Eveready" battery (right) is made of flat cells—no space between them wasted by air, pitch or cardboard!

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC. 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

The registered trade-marks "Eveready" and "Mini-Max" distinguish products of National Carbon Companys Inc.





SKYLIGHT STUDIO on top floor of Clay Club is crowded with artists who work in clay and plaster. Carving and metal casting are done in the basement.

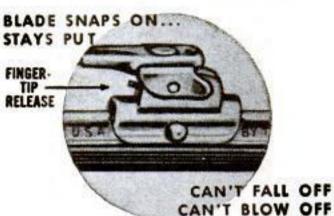


A BEAR CUB is modeled in terra cotta by Muriel Kelsey, who has been club member for 10 years. Terra-cotta figures are baked in the Clay Club's own kiln.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 105

Anco RAIN-MASTER "Dead-Locker" WINDSHIELD WIPER

WINDSHIELD WIPE
ARMS and BLADES



(A war-born invention—by ANCO—first)
for military aircraft—now for your car.)

DON'T SHOOT YOUR

He's doing the best he can. Sure, he knows how dangerous it is for you to drive your car... in stormy weather... with your dull old windshield wipers that smear and smear. He'd gladly put on for you quickly a pair of keen new ANCO RAIN-MASTER Wiper Blades and Arms. He has them — Newest Models! But he forgets to remind you? Too busy? You can't shoot him for that!



After all, it's your car to protect. So you remind him. Get RAIN-MASTERS... patented features...original equipment on many makes of high grade cars and trucks... used in war—on our fighting tanks and trucks and ships and bombers too...because ANCO RAIN-MASTERS clean quicker, clean cleaner... last longer. May save you a costly smashup. Ask for RAIN-MASTER Windshield Wiper Arms and Blades next time you buy gas.

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For better black-and-white or color snapshots, use the AUTOCRITIC. FIRST with A.S.A. film speeds, FIRST with one-handed ease, FIRST with direct-reading scale. At your dealer's.

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For New Beauty TODAV ... a young-looking skin tomorrow

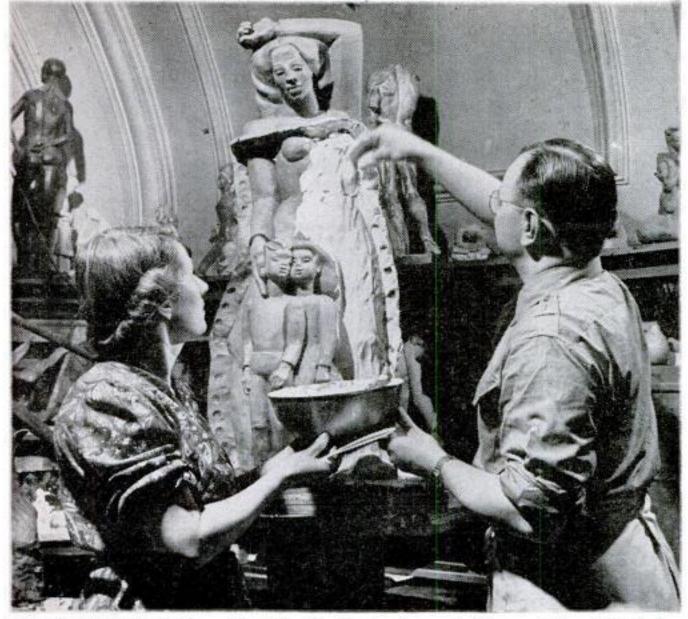


in "The Walls Came Tumbling Down" A COLUMBIA PICTURE

Originated by Max Factor * Hollywood



Clay Club CONTINUED



PLASTER MOLD is made of finished clay figure by Howard Mandel. Assisting him is club member Nina Winkel. Members help cast each other's figures.



STUDENT Yvonne Forrest, who has been sculpting at the club for 10 years, brings her young daughter and teaches her to make figures from the wet clay.



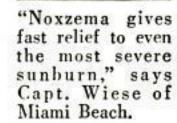
NEW CLUB QUARTERS is shown by Founder Dorothea Denslow, who says her dream will come true when club establishes permanent sculpture center.

5 PESKY THINGS THAT SPOIL SUMMER FUN

-and how to relieve them



See how quickly soothing Noxzema takes the "fire" out of sunburn, brings cooling, comforting relief. Greaseless, non-sticky, Noxzema doesn't stain clothes or bed linen; you can dress right after using.





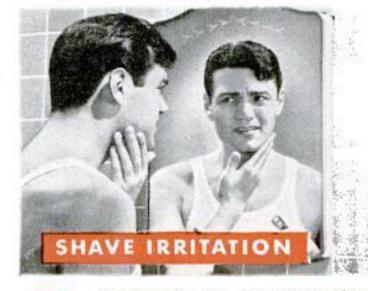
Rub snow-white Noxzema on annoying insect bites. Notice how quickly it relieves the "itch"!



Rub Noxzema on those tired, burning feet! "Feels like wading in a cool stream," a user says. It's greaseless—so nice to use!



Mothers by the thousands use soothing Noxzema for babies' chafing, diaper rash, prickly heat.



Difficulty in shaving? Get a smooth shave with Noxzema Shave Cream. It softens tough beard, helps protect tender skin!

NOXZEMA

SOOTHING...COOLING...DOESN'T STAIN





Life Goes to a Princeton Reunion

Old grads come back to Old Nassau for biggest alumni get-together

In spring the sex glands of birds mysteriously swell up and they migrate north for the nesting season. In spring also, and in a similarly mysterious fashion, graduates of Princeton University begin to swell with collegiate fervor which sends them flocking back to Nassau Hall every June for the annual college reunion. As universities go, Princeton is small (student pop. 2,400). But in the matter of reunions it stands like a dinosaur among mice. Held over commencement weekend, its reunions have always drawn 3,000 or 4,000 alumni who come back for a Friday night of beer drinking and singing, followed by a Saturday of beer drinking, parading and watching the baseball game against Yale. Special emphasis is traditionally given to the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th and 50th reunion classes.

Having been forced by the war to curb their enthusiasm since 1942 and to defer celebration of many of the big five-year affairs, Princetonians, 8,000 strong, last week blew their tops in the biggest reunion in Princeton history. Hotels and homes were stuffed. Extra cots were set up in dormitory rooms and hallways. Individual class headquarters, well stocked with beer and costumes for class members, were set up in circus tents, firehouses, garages, the football stadium, the hockey rink and the ROTC riding hall. The parade, a sockdolager with 32 bands, so exhilarated the assembled Princetonians that they scarcely noticed that Yale won the ball game, 7–4.



CLASSES OF '18, '19, '20 AND '21 LINE UP IN FRONT OF NASSAU HALL TO START THE PARADE ON SATURDAY



CLASS OF '25 members stop at reunion tent on Friday afternoon to shake hands with some of the earlier arrivals who have already changed into their reunion costumes.



CLASS OF '26 sets up headquarters with two bars and a band in Princeton's indoor hockey rink. This was the all-important 20th reunion for '26 and it drew a big crowd.



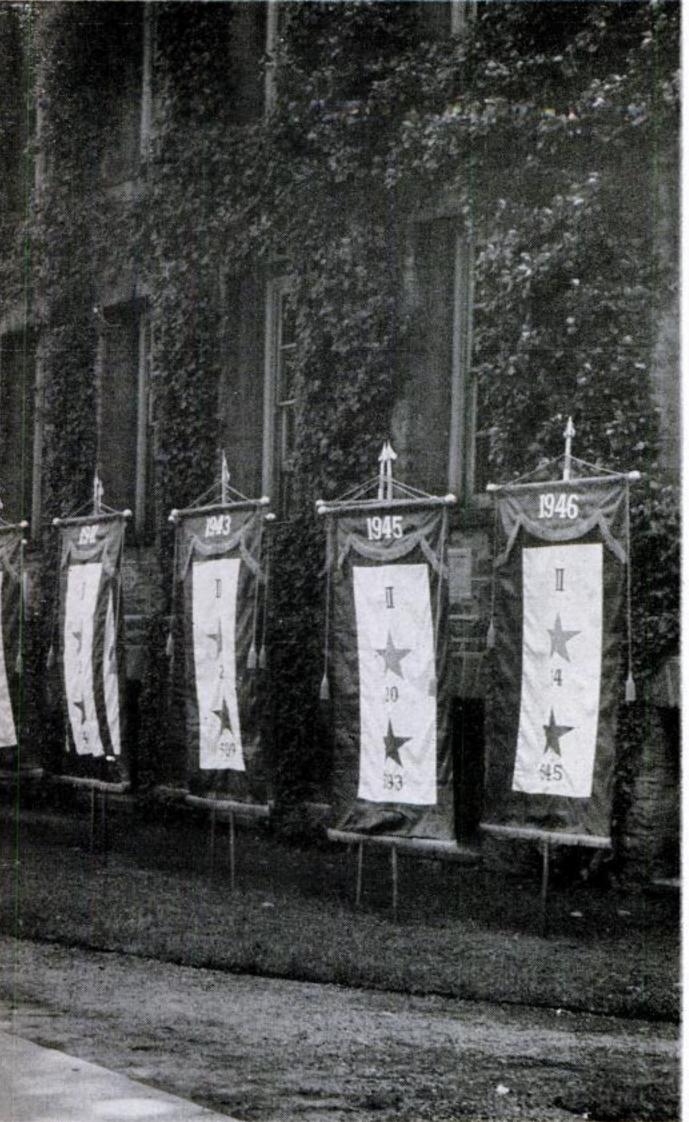
Princeton Reunion CONTINUED



BANNERS SHOWING THE PARTICIPATION OF 54 CLASSES IN TWO WORLD



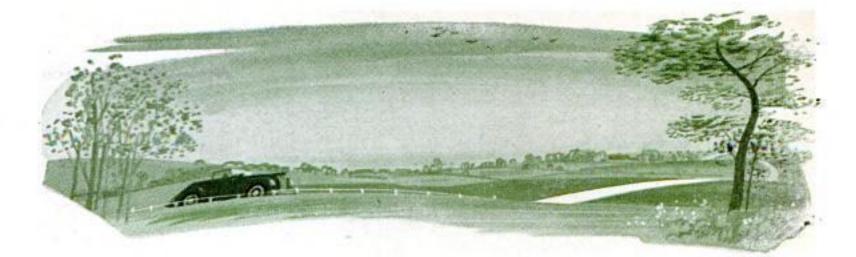
OLD GRAD John L. Kirk, 89, was one of three returning members of the class of '81, oldest class at reunion. Here he relaxes on steps of Nassau Hall.



WARS ARE MASSED IN FRONT OF NASSAU HALL ON SATURDAY MORNING



CLASS BABY throws in ball to start game with Yale. He is Charles Hubby, the first boy born to a member of '41. Next year the oldest son of '42 will do it.



Song of the Open Road...Again!



Oh, some roads stretch to Mexico, And some roads stretch towards Nome, And roads reach out from east and west, And beckon us from home.

For the old, old lure is calling!
There are lots of sights to see!
The beggar bears in Yellowstone,
And proud Yosemite.

Grand Canyon, Carlsbad, Glacier Park, Pikes Peak, and Lake Louise, Gloucester and its fishing smacks, The West Coast's giant trees.

The Painted Desert, lush Palm Springs, Historic Valley Forge; Quaint old Nantucket, Peachtree Street! Niagara's mighty gorge.

There are so many sights to see In this broad land of ours, That choosing from amongst them all Will take us hours and hours!

But there's one sight we are sure of, No matter where we go, And that's a friendly sign of green, From Butte to Tampico.





It's a sign of carefree driving, And we know, as sure as fate, That we'll go longer—farther, too— When we stop for Quaker State.

Refined from Pennsylvania crude, It saw our old car through, And now, to start our new car right -Well, nothing else will do.

Oh, the open roads are calling!

— How we've waited for this day!

So now, footloose and fancy free,

Let's up and on our way!



QUAKER STATE OIL REFINING CORPORATION, OIL CITY, PENNA.

Member Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association

MESSAGE TO GENTLEMEN

who belong to the world's most distinguished After-Shave Club

• Join the men who have made Aqua Velva the world's most popular after-shave lotion. Bracing as a breeze cool, refreshing Aqua Velva leaves your skin feeling softer and smoother. Men like the clean, fresh scent. Just dash a little Aqua Velva on your face after you've finished shaving. That's all you need to do to get the utmost in after-shave pleasure.

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Princeton Reunion CONTINUED



CLASS OF '25 HAD A HIGHLY DECORATED BAR AT ITS HEADQUARTERS.



HEAVILY BEARDED member of '33, J. A. Brooks, strolled through parade with a classmate who was specially detailed to brush his thinning locks.



OFFICIAL '25 DRESS WAS A PITH HELMET, ORANGE COAT AND SHORTS



JEEP with a keg of beer stowed aboard proved a boon to thirsty members of '32 during numerous lengthy halts while the "P-rade" was getting under way.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

A dream of perfection is this superb



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Rum, as you've dreamed that rum might be!

Zestful with the breeze-clean tang of Puerto Rico's

uplands. Rich in delicious "mountain flavor," wondrously

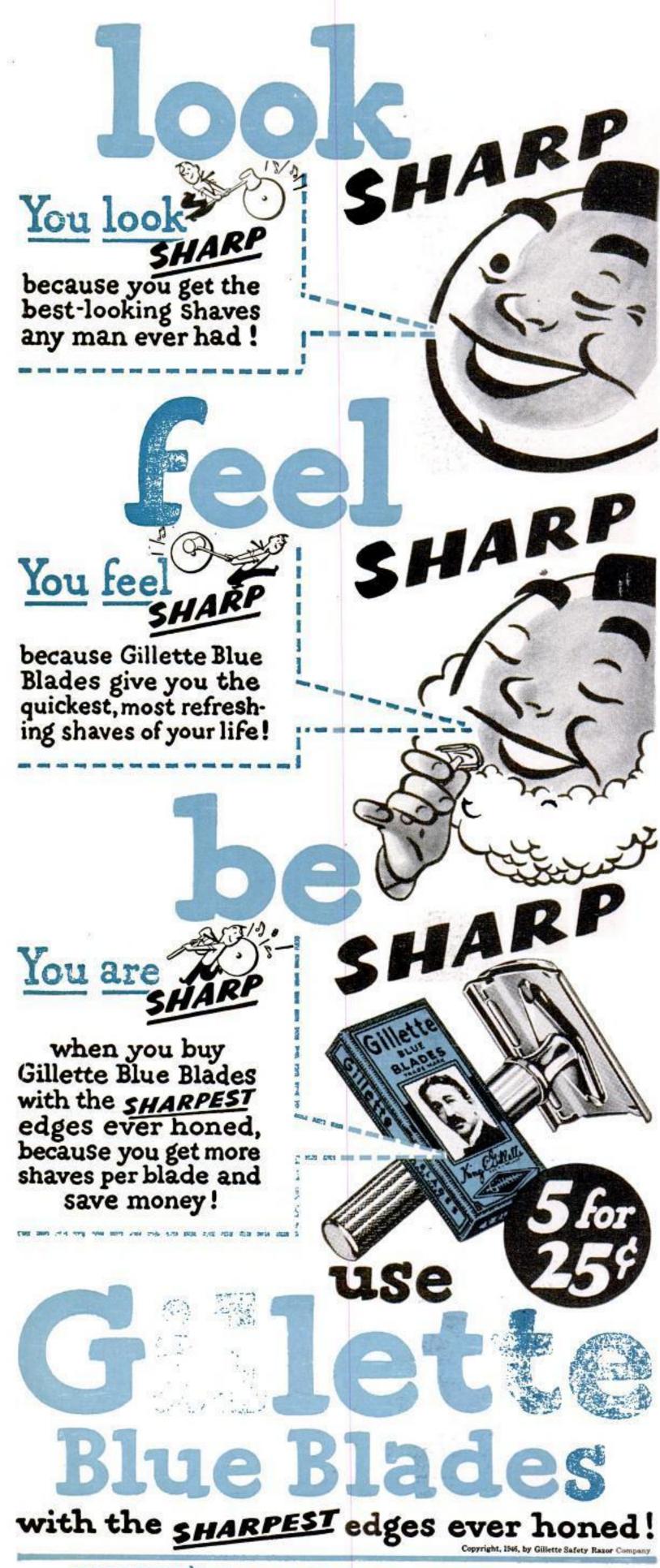
mellow and smooth. The better the rum, the better

the drink. Better use Ron Merito!

WRITE FOR THIS INTERESTING RECIPE BOOKLET. IT'S FREE.

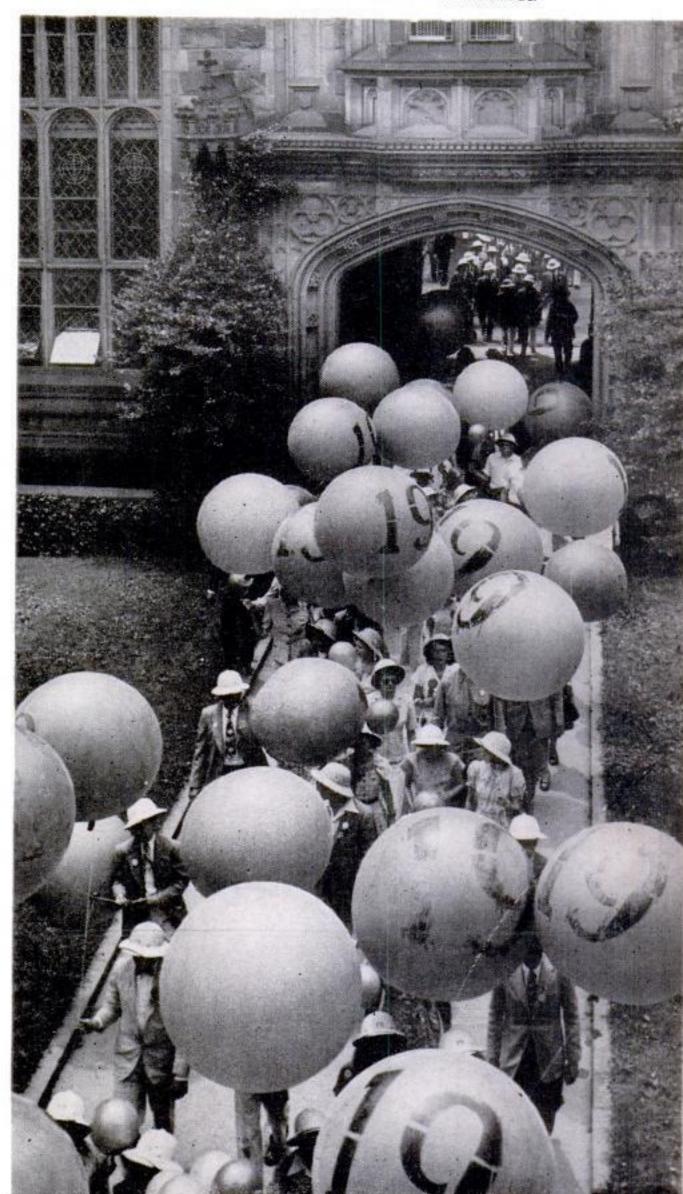


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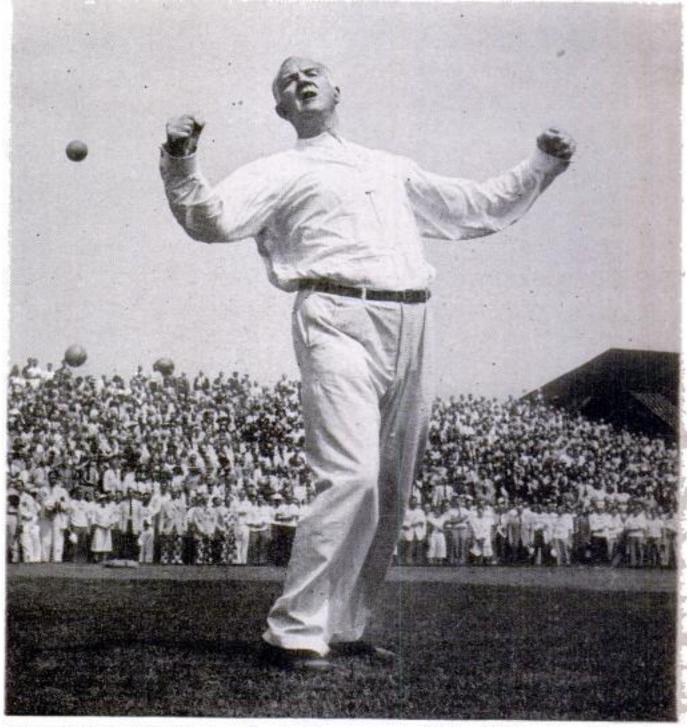


GILLETTE'S CAVALCADE OF SPORTS presents
the major boxing event of the week every Friday night over
American Broadcasting Company stations coast to coast
Gillette Safety Razor Company, Boston 6, Mass.

Princeton Reunion CONTINUED



"P-RADE" passes through the library arches after leaving Nassau Hall. The class of '19 carried huge balloons, all but three of which eventually got away.



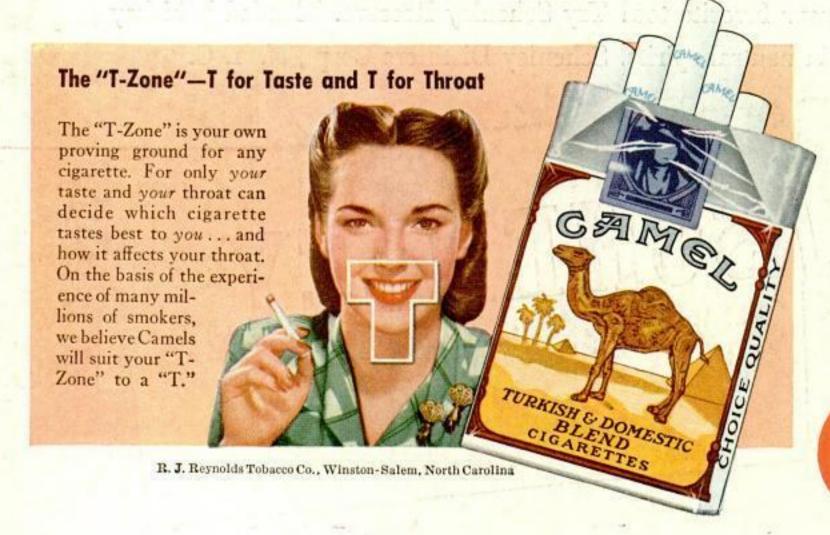
MASS SINGING before baseball game was led by C. Lambert Heyniger, '16, prep-school headmaster, who has done this every year since he graduated.





Nationwide survey:

According to a recent ORE DOCTORS SMOKE CAMELS THAN ANY OTHER CIGARETTE



THE MAKERS of Camels are naturally proud of the fact that, out of 113,597 doctors who were asked recently to name the cigarette they preferred to smoke, more doctors named Camel than any other brand. This survey was nationwide, covered every state in the Union - doctors in every branch of medicine - nose and throat specialists too. Three nationally known independent research agencies made and vouch for the findings.

Try Camels. See how your taste responds to Camel's full, wellbalanced flavor. See how your throat likes Camel's cool mildness. That's the "T-Zone" test (see left).

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Tobaccos